Saturday Night

April 3, 1954 • 10 Cents

The Front Page

Senator McCarthy has been finding it a little more difficult recently to browbeat television networks in the United States into giving him free time for his sickening histrionics. If network officials are planning a campaign to raise the level of TV entertainment, this would be a logical starting-point: the elimination of The Abominable Showman.

Regrets on Ice

Most of the uproar caused by the beating the Russians gave a Canadian team at the recent hockey tournament in Stockholm has died down now, and a good thing too. For a couple of weeks some hysterical ranters were exposing us to the world as a nation of cry-babies, of spoiled brats who liked to dish it out but couldn't take it. There were moans about the defeat being a national calamity, screams that the referees, reporters and spectators were all against "our boys", even snarls that the whole series was fixed anyway, because the Europeans were scared that if the Russians got beaten war would start within the hour.

There hasn't been so much pitiful nonsense inflicted on

THE HON. J. W. PICKERSGILL: The Heir Apparent? (Page 3)

The Front Page

career in politics; and Mr. Pearson, whatever his earlier ambitions may have been, seems to want nothing more than to continue as Secretary of State for External Affairs. That, at the moment, leaves Mr. Harris and Mr. Pickersgill.

It is no secret that many influential Liberals have great hopes for Mr. Harris. His advancement has been rapid and every opportunity is being given him to acquire experience and carry responsibility with energy and grace. He has disappointed some of his admirers, however, by showing a reluctance to look after all the tiresome little details that contribute to the personal build-up of a politician's reputation; he is industrious enough in his ministerial duties, but is not, apparently, an enthusiastic practitioner of the fine political art of glad-handing.

Mr. Pickersgill, in the meantime, has done nothing to weaken his position. He has been modest and circumspect in Parliament, has been careful not to add to the resentment that was inspired by his sudden elevation to the Cabinet, and has been an industrious preacher of the gospel of latter-day Liberalism in Canada. His frequent references to the numerous benefits bestowed on the country by his party have exasperated Conservative critics; the Ottawa *Journal* growled the other day, "Mr. Pickersgill is a bright and rising politician; gives promise. He will not much fulfil such promise if, at a time like this, purporting to be discussing the nation's business, he betrays himself into little more than a 'pep talk' for uninitiated party workers. Chuck it, Jack!" But the ability to irritate Conservatives while pleasing Liberals certainly will be a help rather than a deterrent to Mr. Pickersgill if he entertains hopes of donning the robes of leadership when Mr. St. Laurent decides to shed them.

It will be interesting, then, with Mr. St. Laurent apparently ready to hold his position indefinitely, to watch the development of Mr. Pickersgill (in a favored position at the moment) and Mr. Harris as possible successors to the Liberal throne—a watch enlivened by the chance of someone now unknown elbowing into the royal circle.

Beyond Fantasy

THE MOULDING group (or, to use its old-fashioned name, the brassière industry) has come out of the state of shock induced by Marilyn Monroe's recent remarks about the intimate apparel she doesn't wear, and is now busily publicizing its mission of being one of the main supports of North American womanhood. The publicity is enthusiastic but, we fear, not always diplomatic. For example, this item of information reached our desk the other day: "If all the bras bought by American women were laid end to end, they'd stretch across the country from Hollywood to Manhattan 26 times—or three times around the world".

The thought of 26 strings of brassières spanning the forests, mountains and plains of the continent is just harmless fantasy, but what are the people in other countries, who are mighty suspicious of U.S. motives anyway, going to think of the suggestion that the globe could be thus girdled, not once but three times? There may be some pretty nasty things said about the predatory nature of the American female, the effect of momism on a decadent civilization, and so on; we'll be surprised if Mr. Nehru doesn't see a threat to India somewhere in it, and undoubtedly *Pravda* will reassure the Russians that the Red Army is now strong enough to break any such attempt at encirclement.

Rock-bound

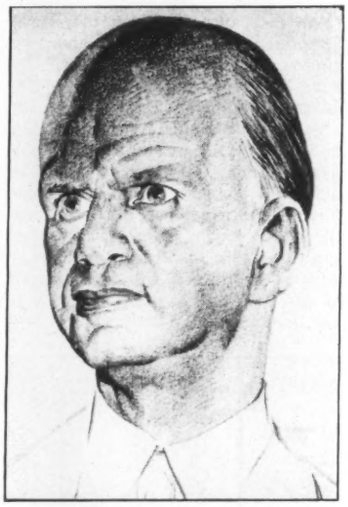
AN ENGLISH reader writes to tell us that there are signs of British morale being shaken by the fulminations of General Franco. As evidence he offers an occurrence on the Thames the other day. A Spanish freighter swung across the river, its funnel up against London Bridge. A crowd quickly gathered to watch the efforts to get the vessel straightened away, and from it came a Cockney voice: "Just because yer can't 'ave Gib, yer don't need to try for ol' Lunnon Bridge".

Music At Large

IT'S A GOOD THING that Dr. Heinz Unger likes to travel. Since "settling" in Toronto seven years ago, he has conducted many more concerts in Europe and Central and South America than he has in Canada —not strange, perhaps, when one considers how few symphony orchestras there are in this country and how limited the scope of most of their activities. He has conducted the Toronto Symphony and Promenade Orchestras, the CBC Orchestra, the London (Ontario) Chamber Orchestra and the Toronto Community Centre Orchestra, which he organized himself, with the city as sponsor, from amateur musicians in the community. In the next few weeks he will again conduct a series of four orchestral concerts, sponsored for the second year by the York Concert Society. On each occasion the music critics have been lavish in their praise of his work, but still the recognition he has earned here has not equalled that accorded him in such countries as England, Mexico and Argentina.

Dr. Unger first came to Canada in 1937. He was living in England then, having left his native Berlin in 1933 as the Nazis took over Germany. It was 1937, too, that he turned his back on Russia, "the second tyranny I have seen in my life". He had visited Russia as a conductor for 13 years, but finally could not stomach the way the arts were being twisted into shapes that suited Communist ideology. He recalls being told by a Soviet political supervisor after one rehearsal: "Maestro, the adagio is very beautiful, but you must make it quicker. It reminds us too much of the mysticism of the Church. We have not had a revolution in order that our people be exposed to such poison again." From first-hand knowledge, he wrote a book about the artistic purges in the Soviet Union; it was called *Hammer, Sickle and Baton*, and was published by The Cresset Press, London, in 1939. In it, he described the Communist formula: "Art as an expression of individual feeling is no longer entitled to exist; it must be exclusively the expression of such emotions as may be felt by the mass."

Such a restriction on musical expression would be particularly galling to a man like Dr. Unger, who has a



Drawing by A. M. Pa

DR. HEINZ UNGER.

passion for the music of Gustav Mahler. "My favorite," he says, "is the one whose work I am interpreting at a given moment." But, "If you think of music as self-expression, Mahler is the man." He formed this opinion early in his musical life. It was with Mahler's works he established his reputation in Berlin when he was in his early twenties (he is 58 now); last year he introduced Mahler's *Song of the Earth* during his concerts in Valencia, Spain, and had such success that the performance had to be repeated; and next season, when he conducts the Danish State Radio Symphony Orchestra in Copenhagen, the program will include music by Mahler. At Valencia, too, he introduced compositions by Alexander Brott to his audiences—the first time the music of a Canadian composer had been played in Spain.

Dirty Words

THE LIST of words to be avoided in polite conversation is still growing, the latest addition being welfare. It has pretty well been conceded that words like depression, slum and surplus are much too vulgar for the gentle vocabularies of decent people who prefer to speak of economic readjustment, residential clearance area and excess inventory. Now Toronto's Board of Control has decided that a new health and (censored) centre in the city's east end will be called "Toronto East Service Centre", because "by avoiding the name 'welfare' we can overcome a lot of opposition to constructing the building in that area". Respectable citizens, it seems, dislike the implication that their welfare needs looking after, but do not mind being serviced.

Another Budget

NO ONE is looking forward with eager expectancy to the budget Finance Minister Abbott will present to Parliament next week; Mr. Abbott has given little indication that this post-election budget will be a sunny one. As he told a delegation from the Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Association a while ago, he has to find about $4,750 million in revenue during the next fiscal year, and that kind of money is not raised by cutting taxes.

It is fair to ask, however, if many of those millions of dollars could not be saved. Living costs are steady, and in some instances have declined, yet the cost of government keeps going up and up—an increasing expense that appears to be the result not of necessity but of indifferent housekeeping. The squandering of $5 million on a palatial home for the National Film Board in Montreal is an example of the sort of waste that makes it impossible for Mr. Abbott to give Canadians any real relief from the burden of taxation they are forced to carry. There are many more examples.

Not only will there be the wholly unwarranted expenditure involved in moving the NFB to Montreal, but the Board's operating budget is up by half a million dollars at a time when it should be pruned severely—or better still, completely eliminated. Another $3 million, according to the estimates, will be squandered on professional and special services, and half a million will be tossed away on representation abroad in an attempt to keep up with the diplomatic Joneses. The Post Office is going to sop up another $14 million, in addition to the extra revenue from a boost in postage rates. Even the business of collecting the taxes is going to cost the taxpayers more money during the coming year—about $6 million more.

Individually, items like these may not appear to be large sums to people who think in billions. A million, to paraphrase Mr. Howe, is a pretty insignificant amount to Big Government, although a magnificent fortune to most of the citizens from whom the money is wrung. Altogether they can make an imposing total, however, and show just how substantial a saving could be brought about if ministers showed more thrift in their administration.

Mr. Abbott has his budget pretty well fixed by this time, and last-minute grumbling is not going to change it, particularly when it is the first one following an election that gave his party a handsome majority in Parliament. But there is still a self-evident, uncomfortable truth to be faced; Government cannot be spendthrift when the money it spends is taken from people who are forced to cut their own expenses.

The Queen Visits Her Southern Dominions

Sun, Wind, Rain and the Enthusiasm of Loyal Peoples

Photos: Miller Services

THE SUN GLINTS OFF MEDALS AT THE ANZAC MEMORIAL RALLY

The Queen saw Canada in the splendor of our autumn; this year she followed the sun to her southern Dominions. The weather has been blazing hot there for most of her tour, and after her first exposure to Australia's summer sun, she suffered a mild burn. Here, at the Anzac Memorial Rally in Hyde Park, Sydney, she concentrates on putting up her parasol, in gesture and expression reminiscent of her grandmother.

SUN AT BONDI BEACH

Their eyes shielded by dark glasses, the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh watch a water carnival arranged to entertain them at Sydney's famous Bondi Beach. She is being protected from the blaze by an umbrella held by Ken Watson, the secretary of the Surf Life-Saving Association.

RAIN IN TASMANIA

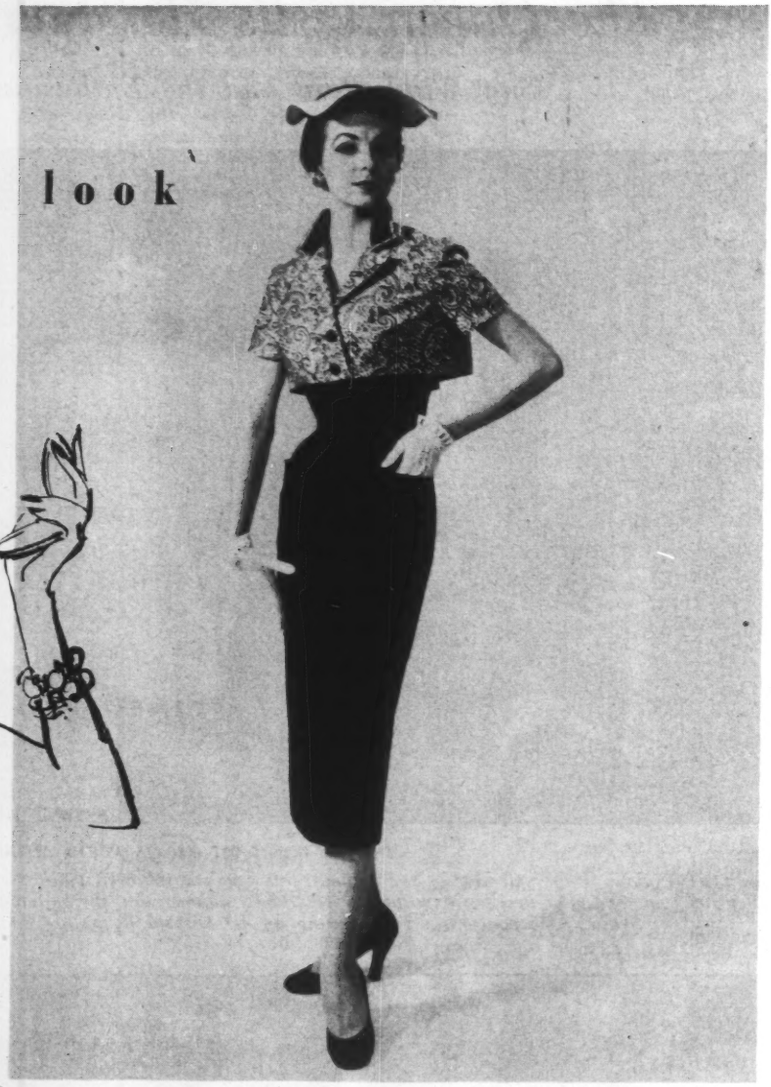
It was pouring rain when the Queen visited Parliament House at Hobart, Tasmania, where she opened the Legislative Council. But it did not lessen the radiance of her smile or dampen the spirits of the crowd who had stood for hours in the downpour to greet her.

WIND AT CANBERRA

Her skirts whipped by the breeze, the Queen steps across the tarmac after landing from her plane at the Australian capital. Moving forward to greet her is the Governor General, Sir William Slim. The intensity of the shadows points up the brilliance of the clear, gusty day.

that déjà look

Déjà is exclusive with Simpson's in Toronto, Montreal and Regina



Déjà interprets the empire-princess trend in a shaft of rayon linen . . . tops it with a paisley-print cotton bolero . . perfects it with a touch of deep-piled velvet. Waiting for you on our Fashion Floor, the Third, in black or navy, sizes 12 to 16. Each 39.95

Simpson's
TORONTO

Canada's Art Shows— For Whose Sake?

By ANDREW BELL

FOR EVERYONE KNOWS that artists prosper best when they are dead. In fact, if I were a Canadian artist, I think I'd contrive to die. Officially, that is. And I'd be doing quite a sensible thing, because being "dead" I'd almost certainly get a chance at a thorough showing of my work for the first time in my life.

It is the same, year after year. Promptly the death certificate is signed, gallery officials, our art societies, and admirers of the gifted departed rally around and vie among themselves to put on a big (free-of-charge, too) one-man exhibition. Then weeks only afterward, everybody is piling into a public gallery, prices are soaring and dealers haggling, and all are praising those incredible obstacles which the deceased bested so valiantly —and alone.

You can see the advantages, can't you? "Dead", at long last I'd probably have enough money to paint full time. More important still, my fellow-citizens would see a proper expression of my art—not just one or two pictures in a pot-pourri, please-everybody annual art show—and could take my measure. Let's assume they liked what I said, were moved even. That would be wonderful. Henceforth, there would be communion of a kind between the layman and myself—a healthy give and take of mutual interest. And inevitably, my yearning, my capacity also, to create purposefully would soar.

Why these rueful thoughts? In our anxious age, a lot of people long for helpful truths and believing that artists, with their special vision may reveal truths which escape the layman, these people seek out the galleries. Then what happens? Our annual painting shows come up looking the same year after year—"hardy perennials" rather than "annuals" they might better be called. Small wonder the public doesn't respond warmly, or at the most is simply confused. These several shows annually are made up of incongruous bedfellows indeed (landscapes in the mode of the Group of Seven, murky abstracts, still-lifes of trivia, scant exaltation either of beauty or the challenges of our age) and to the lay eye it might be the same show year in, year out. There is no unifying philosophy, too few works by any one individual to warrant personal appraisals, only the tedium of too many pictures seemingly all quarrelling together and looking the same. The public smiles politely, damns with vague praise, and buys little. How could it be any other way?

Briefly, what are the why's of this absurd situation? A lot of blame must fall on our national art associations, I'm afraid. In Canada we have four of them: the Royal Canadian Academy; the Canadian Group of Painters; the Canadian Society of Painters in Water-color and the Canadian Society of Graphic Arts. Besides, we have regional ones such as the Ontario Society of Artists which, since they occasionally accept submissions from beyond their province, must be deemed to have quasi-national pretensions. Then those national shows tour the larger regional centres clear across the country, either each year or every other one.

Does this spate of Canadian art, occupying our gallery walls for long portions of every winter season, inform, exalt or entertain to any important degree? As Liza would retort in *Pygmalion*, "Not bloody likely!" The average gallery-goer has the impression he has seen the exhibition far too many times before. For that matter, take down the usual declamatory society sign and quite likely he wouldn't know which society show it was, let alone the year of it.

Naturally, there are reasons for the Canadian exhibitions' — shall I say? —"repetitious look". In theory, the various associations have distinctive callings. Actually, however, the differences are little more than negligible variations on the same—and same is the operative word—theme. True, the Canadian Group of Painters is supposed to be the Elisha of the Group of Seven; still that is so in name only. The influence of "The Seven" pretty much blankets Canada nowadays—French Canada alone excepted. Similarly, the watery element in the Canadian Society of Painters in Water-color is so small at present that "The Mixed Technique Society" would be a more accurate label. Then, once upon a time, the Academy was thought to be the good, gray guardian of pictures in the traditional idiom. Well, no longer; that gracious lady will welcome the most disparate progeny, provided only they are "serious". And as for the Canadian Society of Graphic Arts, just this shall be said; its title has a "catch-all" connotation and its exhibitions mirror the connotation with fidelity.

Alas, that's not all. A number of our painters are great "joiners" it seems, for they belong to and exhibit in several of the society shows annually. Occasionally too, they serve on the respective executives, or those crucial juries of selection which determine what pictures will be hung. Now, please don't think I'm imputing motives, because I'm not. Obviously, these people revere the purposes of art and are doing what they can to forward them. Still, imagine how odd the administration of justice would be if a court of law permitted persons to sit in judgment on their friends. At any rate, here is a partial explanation of that "repetitious look". A few new persons get into the exhibition each year, but the compromise types of artistic decisions flowing inevitably out of those inter-locking relationships together with merely two or so pictures from each painter, ensure a sameness in our annual national shows as certain as taxes and death.

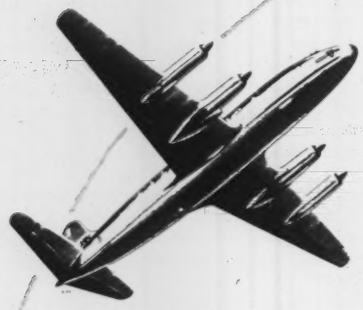
One more paragraph to set the scene and I'm through with preliminaries. No painter can demand a one-man show in our public galleries as of right and generally artists can't afford to exhibit in the good commercial ones. Besides, there are few adequate commercial galleries and none which provides for touring shows. Thus, painters are almost forced to be in all the societies they can. They may only have a couple of pictures shown on each occasion of course; still they keep their names before the public; perhaps one of their paintings is reproduced in a catalogue; maybe their works are exhibited in several Canadian centres. There is a sad joker here, though. An artist can't reveal his whole heart, his full truths, in one or two pictures and without the incentive of his own show ahead, or the challenge of a fervent movement such as the Group of Seven, he tends to paint little. So what happens? A society exhibition dead-line suddenly looms ahead. He has no pictures ready which he considers suitable; there isn't time either for that vital spell of intense reflection. Instead, the temptation is to manufacture something especially for the event, and often the result carries about as much personal conviction as a hand-made Easter card for a great-auntie. If you doubt me, find an artist in his cups one night and he is almost sure to agree that this kind of thing occurs regularly.

LOUIS KRONENBERGER in his *Company Manners* (not a book on etiquette as you might suppose, but rather a cultural inquiry into American life) suggests that the United States isn't producing great art, because the Americans aren't an artistic people. Doing—creating a lush push-button society—makes sense, whereas endless probing into the nature of man and his world doesn't. Could this be true, either for the United States or Canada? After all, our approaches to life in 1954 have broad areas in common. I doubt it. Surely, an entire people can't be inartistic. "Flowers of the spirit" bloomed even in the starkly simple wall-drawings of the caveman, and they'll bloom in North America also, given the right climate. Indeed, confining myself to Canada, we have such flowers in our midst right now. But, unhappily, the public receives scant opportunity to view them. Where lies a possible answer?

In 1954, we have public galleries in almost all our main cities and each gallery has a Director. These men are more knowing about painting and more disinterested in their views than perhaps some artists would care to admit. They've had to endure a public which wouldn't speak its mind and those internecine fights among painters, which seem to be an occupational malady shared by all the arts. As a consequence they've given the art societies almost a veto power over what shows will go up on gallery walls and when. But why shouldn't these gallery officials *lead* rather than so often do little other than simply provide facili-

In "Preview and Interview", painted in 1937, Franklin Arbuckle took a sardonic look at an Opening Night at the Art Gallery of Toronto. The canvas is in the collection of the Quebec Provincial Museum.

fly **BEA** *Europe's finest air fleet*



Smooth as silk

Wherever you go in Europe, fly BEA.
Enjoy fast, pressurized, smooth-as-silk travel in the vibrationless new Viscount, world's first turbo-prop airliner.

Or relax in pressurized comfort on BEA's luxurious panoramic-view Elizabethan airliner.

First class and tourist fares available. Ask your Travel Agent.

more people fly BEA outside the USA than any other airline in the world

BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS

General Sales Agents in U.S.A., Canada, Central and S. America: British Overseas Airways Corporation.

ties? Why indeed shouldn't the public demand that much more *they* be the arbiters of the when's and why's of our exhibitions?

After all, we have a notable precedent. The Group of Seven (which was like a one-man show in that a single faith inspired and united seven minds) may be "old-hat" in the fifties. We know its message now and quite rightly our painters are seeking new horizons. What helped to put its message across isn't "old hat" though.

In the hey-day of the Group the Director of the National Gallery was Eric Brown—a courageous and purposeful man who saw his duty clearly. He felt the group was saying important things, and he believed the public should have a full chance to know its work. So he pushed the Group hard and of course offended a number of people in the doing. But he did much to free Canadian painting of its European fetters.

Why shouldn't our Gallery Directors provide yet more leadership now? Must our art societies dominate interminably, to the loss of the public and the more accomplished Society members themselves? Why not a working Committee of our Gallery Directors, which could meet frequently, space out the annual "catch-all" shows more widely and offer the walls, thus liberated to those painters who, in the collective wisdom of the Directors, have achieved much, or have the shine of promise. Several one-man shows touring Canada annually could be the fruitful consequence.

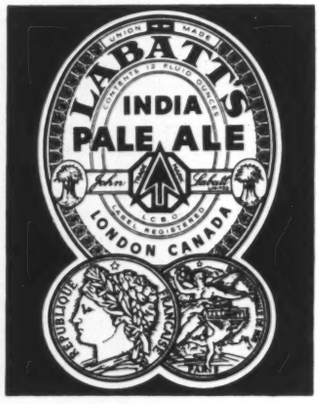
Some galleries will claim that they're doing this in part already. From time to time Montreal and Toronto, for example, both schedule two-man displays. And admittedly, this is a good step forward. But exhibitions with two or more persons in them aren't the same as a single personal statement unless, as in the rare instance of the Group of Seven, the contributors chance to speak with a single aesthetic voice. A less generous choice of pictures gets shown and often the contrasts are distracting. And even painters who pay lip service to two-, three- or four-man shows are peculiarly reluctant to name with whom they'd happily share an exhibition. Besides, these hold the evident danger of a "political" decision designed to offend a minimum of artists.

Don't misunderstand me. I'm not shouting "down with the national societies for all time". Of course they should continue, but they should husband their resources for less frequent display and search their souls for faiths which make co-operative and competitive sense. Expressions of competing faiths would be stimulating and valuable and a constant challenge to the aspiring newcomer.

Too many of our contemporary exhibitions smack of art shows for the sake of keeping peace with the artists. In the long haul art isn't for the sake of art or the artist alone; great pictures are persuasive communications directed to all manner of people. Why then shouldn't the public enjoy those full one-man exhibitions, which will stir our minds or lift up our hearts? After all, we have such painters. Let's give them their due: the right to be seen and heard—alive.

The **ALE** of a **MAN'S** dreams

Do *you* dream, sometimes of the old time flavour of ale, when ale was exclusively a man's drink? Then next time you visit your favourite hotel or tavern call for Labatt's* India Pale Ale—or I.P.A. for short, and make your dream come true! You'll understand, then, why it's called a MAN'S drink! John Labatt Limited.



**The swing is definitely to*

LABATT'S

Drive yourself from £50 for four weeks (£36 October-March).

No Mileage Charge — **HH** MOTOR SERVICE · ALDERSHOT — **No Mileage Limit**

HASLEMERE HIRE-CARS
Morris House (Dept. M.8) Aldershot. England
RAC *Telegrams: Morservice, Aldershot, England* **AA**
Cars based in Ostend, Brussels, Hook of Holland and Amsterdam for Continental Touring.

Letter from London

Some Softness and Two Revivals

By Beverley Nichols

SPRING IS HERE!

Once again the crocuses are out in Regent's Park, in streaks of saffron and heliotrope, as though they had been splashed onto the grimy London grass by the broad brush of a Monet. In the squares of Bloomsbury the first gold stars of the forsythia are gleaming through the railings, looking incredibly immaculate after the winter's murk. At Kew the weeping willows are flecked with green, and the elms in Hyde Park have a rosy tinge, as the buds begin to swell. Were it not for the risk of being accused of whimsy, one might suggest that they were blushing on account of all the publicity which has lately been accorded to them. The elms of England, which Constable delighted to paint, are in a sorry state, riddled with disease, their ancient branches a menace to the young lovers who seek their shelter. The progressives say that they should all come down, as their wood is good for nothing but making coffins; and already in Kensington Gardens the paths are strewn with the litter of fallen giants. The diehards protest that the elms should not be touched, as they are part of our national heritage. "Have we become so soft," they protest, "that we can't even sit down under a tree without fearing that it will fall on us?"

This question of "softness" is agitating a great many British people who could hardly be accused of diehard tendencies. Every day we are startled by some fresh revelation of the way in which the Welfare State is acting not only as a cushion to mitigate the evils of poverty but as a pillow to smother the virtues of enterprise. The metaphor is apposite, because it was a cushion which brought this particular abuse to light.

The cushion belonged to a Nottingham woman who went to her doctor three times in the space of a fortnight, demanding a pound of free cotton wool . . . as, of course, she was perfectly entitled to do, under our wonderful National Health Service. Unfortunately for the woman, the doctor on this occasion happened to be the shrewd and sprightly Dr. (Lady) Barnett, who has become one of Britain's most popular personalities since her appearance on the television program "What's My Line?"

At the third request for the aforesaid cotton wool, Lady Barnett informed the woman that she had already been given more than was needed for her particular complaint. The prescription was therefore refused. Whereupon the woman was outraged, and shrilly demanded how she was going to finish stuffing the cushions of the sofa!

Can you beat it? Did Lewis Carroll ever conceive a situation more grotesque? The grim humor of it lies in the fact that the woman was not in the least ashamed of playing such a trick, and considered that she had been cheated of her "rights" when her ruse was discovered. Incidentally, cotton wool costs the National Health Service 6s. 8d. for every pound prescribed. A good feather filling for cushions can be bought for 5s.

This is the sort of gross abuse which is typical of the situation which must arise when a naturally sturdy people, like the British, are deluded by a propaganda which teaches them that "security" is a "right" to which they are entitled by ballot, instead of a privilege, to which they can only be entitled by work and struggle.

Consider the case of Mr. Nwachukwu. This gentleman is a British citizen, but he is not one of whom most of us would feel very proud. Mr. Nwachukwu is a twenty-five-year-old West African who has just been convicted in Birmingham for living on the immoral earnings of a girl. However, that was not enough for this unsavory person. Mr. Nwachukwu felt that his services ought to be rewarded by the state—the Welfare State. Therefore, all the time that he was engaging in his revolting occupation, the State paid him the sum of £5 10s. a week, for doing nothing whatsoever. Nothing mentionable, that is to say. There are plenty of weary, worn-out parsons, slaving away in derelict vicarages—ex-classical scholars, decent, God-fearing gentlemen, if you will forgive such an old-fashioned word as "gentlemen"—who have to make do with little more than Mr. Nwachukwu.

Toronto Daily Star

BILLY GRAHAM: Astonishing experience at Harringay Arena.

If this were an isolated case, it would not be so bad. But it is not an isolated case. In all the big towns of Britain there are swarms of ne'er-do-wells, many of them from colonies—4,000 in Birmingham alone—who refuse to work, who cannot be deported, and who live on the people who pay taxes.

WHETHER Britain is, or is not, in the throes of a religious revival will be proved in the course of the next three months. The revivalist on this occasion is the American evangelist, Billy Graham, who arrived in this country with the sort of fanfare of publicity which is normally accorded only to the most glamorous film stars. Batteries of cameras, five-column interviews, and the place of honor on the BBC's program "In Town Tonight".

I went to this opening meeting at Harringay Arena. It was an astonishing experience. The vast arena, which holds 12,000 people, is only a stone's throw from the equally vast greyhound stadium, and the two great crowds, one intent on racing and the other intent on hymn-singing, converged and jostled like two rivers in spate. The yells of the racing touts vied with the cries of the hymn-sheet sellers. One Cockney, as he passed me, observed: "If there's a dawg called 'Allelujah tonight, that's the one for my money!"

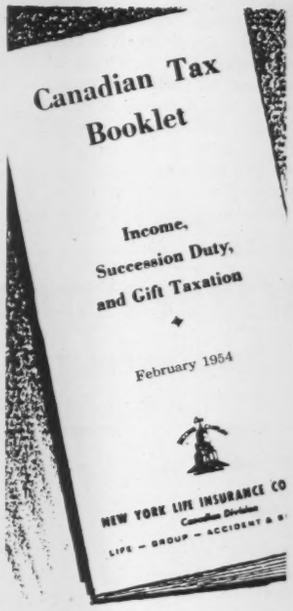
Only Hogarth could illustrate a scene like that.

Inside, the arena was packed to the roof. The efficiency of the organizers was remarkable. Item after item followed one another with the precision of a slick revue. It was not altogether my cup of tea, and when Billy Graham came on to speak, his voice bellowed through the microphone with such force that I was obliged to put my fingers in my ears, to the disgust of an old Scots lady behind me who imagined, quite wrongly, that I was evading the chance of being saved.

And yet, I came away with very much more than a sneaking admiration for this young man. He blazes sincerity; he *sweats* sincerity—and I use the word quite literally, for at the end of the meeting he was obliged to change from tip to toe, as he was dripping wet. Who are we, with our empty churches, to sneer at a young man who chooses this method of spreading the gospel? And how dare we criticize the expenses of his campaign? In the whole of his three months in this country he will spend rather less than ten per cent of the sum that passes, every night of our lives, over the counters of the pubs. It is surely arguable that his message *might* perhaps be worth one-tenth of a pint of bitter.

From the spiritual to the secular. Oxford, of course, is always news, and female Oxford is the hottest news of all. It was not, therefore, surprising that there was a considerable sensation when a number of the more elegant young ladies at the university decided to stage a mannequin parade designed to show women undergraduates how to dress.

In the opinion of your correspondent, such a parade was long overdue. Compared with her sisters in Canada and the States, the average female undergraduate at Oxford looks as



You can pay too much when making out your

INCOME TAX

Insufficient knowledge about income tax returns can cost you money. There are many deductions you may be missing . . . or "border-line" cases which you are deciding against yourself.

You can find the answers that will help you make out the proper — and for you, most economical return — in "The Canadian Tax Booklet". It is yours free for the asking. Just fill out the coupon below and send for your free copy today.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
320 Bay St. Toronto

Department SN-4,
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Please send me my free copy of the February 1954 Canadian Tax Booklet.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... PROV. .....

PLEASE PRINT N 54-1

though she had spent the night feeding hens in the rain: tousled hair, drab sweaters, creased skirts, thick stockings, ugly shoes. It is not a question of money, it is a state of mind. The mind of Oxford women, as far as dress is concerned, is permanently located in the bargain basement.

From such gloomy depths it has been the endeavor of a few courageous spirits to raise them. The leader of the campaign is a dark, vivacious little creature called Sarah Rothschild, whose father, Lord Rothschild, will not wince at the cost of a few yards of ninon. By her side is a lovely young person called Lady Deirdre Hare. Another enthusiast is Brigid Laver, whose father, James Laver, is a gay and incredibly erudite historian in the art of dress.

The parade, which was attended by one hundred and fifty students, was the greatest possible fun. The doors were guarded by muscular rugger blues, with a keen eye for gate-crashers. The compère, emphasizing the fact that this was a strictly amateur entertainment, suggested that if any of the girls fell down, the audience must not be surprised. "Just pick her up."

But none of the girls fell down. They glided across the stage with all the grace and poise of professionals. And now, little Miss Rothschild is aiming higher still. She wants to revolutionize not only the private clothes of her fellow students but their academic dress also. "The girls' black gowns should be lined in bright red," she proclaims, "and their mortarboards should be hard, like the men's, and in bright red too."

I only hope she succeeds, but I doubt it.

After brighter Oxford — brighter London. And here again, I am of the opinion that reform is long overdue. So is Professor A. E. Richardson, who is one of the greatest architectural scholars that England has produced since the eighteenth century. (His official position is Professor of Architecture to the Royal Academy Schools.)

I wish you could have heard the witty Jeremiad which he delivered to the Royal Society of Arts on the subject of British shops. Here are some notes I made of it.

Regent Street: "Megalithic buildings, balanced on slender pillared supports, imparting an impression of Cimmerian gloom."

Sloane Square: "A strip-tease form of building, cheaply plated, thin, entirely vulgar."

Bond Street: "Maintains its position only by the patronage of Americans."

He vehemently supported my own contention that the damage done to London by her enemies is as nothing compared to the damage done by the hands of her own citizens.

Yet, when we have an opportunity of adding to the beauties which still remain in our great cities, we reject it. As I write, the news is published that the worthies of Manchester City Council have rejected a masterpiece by that greatest of all British sculptors, Henry Moore. They refused to pay the not very considerable sum of £760 for one of his most inspired works, "Draped Torso". The debate in which this decision was reached was not elevating, and contained a number of aldermen's references to Marilyn Monroe.

As I have observed before, and shall doubtless observe again, we are a curious people. One of our most curious traits, as you may have observed from these letters, is to run ourselves down. I shall continue to do so, with the greatest gusto.

•

Listening Hour

Listen in dawn not quite, the starless dun,
Walking the dream stubble before the bright
And palpable pizzicatos of the sun.
Listen whole. The words that you may hear
Are velvet as moonfall down the slope of night,
Still as the lone leaf's turning brown and sere.

Listen alone. Togetherness may ford
Waters abysmal, climb phantasmal rungs,
Be armor in the time of the loud sword.
But this, the rustling meaning, the semitone
Under the blood pound and the frantic tongues,
This is for now, the in-between, the alone.

MYRTLE ADAMS

METROPOLITAN LIFE BUSINESS REPORT FOR 1953

METROPOLITAN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES . . . DECEMBER 31, 1953

ASSETS WHICH ASSURE FULFILMENT OF OBLIGATIONS		
Bonds		$8,437,418,065.78
Industrial and Commercial	$4,172,794,376.37	
U.S. and Canadian Government	1,890,206,554.53	
Provincial and Municipal	65,021,712.72	
Public Utility	1,642,459,573.13	
Railroad	666,935,849.03	
Stocks (All but $16,476,038.61 are preferred or guaranteed.)		172,718,060.11
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate		2,336,397,134.83
On urban properties	$2,157,837,445.45	
On farms	178,559,689.38	
Real Estate (after decrease by adjustment of $2,100,000 in the aggregate)		443,446,660.78
Housing projects and other real estate acquired for investment	$396,012,210.14	
Properties for Company use	47,979,349.96	
Acquired in satisfaction of mortgage indebtedness (all of which is under contract of sale)	1,555,100.68	
Policy Loans (made to policyholders on the security of their policies)		488,853,000.73
Cash and Bank Deposits		156,401,445.73
Other Assets (chiefly premiums and interest outstanding)		276,698,999.17
TOTAL ASSETS TO MEET OBLIGATIONS		$12,311,933,367.13

OBLIGATIONS TO POLICYHOLDERS, BENEFICIARIES, AND OTHERS		
Statutory Policy Reserves (This amount, required by law, together with future premiums and interest, is necessary to assure payment of future policy benefits.)		$10,438,536,909.00
Policy Proceeds and Dividends Left with Company at Interest by beneficiaries and policyholders, to be paid to them as directed at future dates		689,329,021.00
Set aside for Dividends to Policyholders (payable in 1954)		203,618,054.00
Policy Claims Currently Outstanding (claims in process of settlement, and estimated claims that have not yet been reported)		60,640,032.54
Other Policy Obligations		93,674,723.78
Taxes Accrued (payable in 1954)		51,633,831.58
Security Valuation Reserve (prescribed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners)		25,845,145.00
Contingency Reserve for Mortgage Loans		5,050,000.00
All Other Obligations		28,213,270.94
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS		$11,596,540,987.84
Special Surplus Funds	$110,683,000.00	
Unassigned Surplus	604,709,379.29	
TOTAL SURPLUS FUNDS		715,392,379.29
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS AND SURPLUS FUNDS		$12,311,933,367.13

NOTE — Assets amounting to $586,852,295.40 are deposited with various public officials under the requirements of law or regulatory authority.

METROPOLITAN OPERATIONS IN CANADA

These highlights of the Company's business in Canada, during 1953, our 81st year in this country, will be of particular interest to Metropolitan's Canadian policyholders and their beneficiaries.

Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries

During 1953, Metropolitan's payments to its Canadian policyholders and their beneficiaries amounted to $50,491,762* in death claims — matured policies — accident and health and disability benefits — dividends and other payments. Of these payments, 69% went to living policyholders.

**Incurred basis.*

The total amount the Metropolitan has paid to Canadians since it entered Canada in 1872, plus the amount now invested in Canada, exceeds the total premiums received from Canadians by more than $433,000,000.

Life Insurance In Force

Metropolitan Life insurance in force in Canada on the lives of 2,700,000 policyholders totalled $3,039,102,831 at the year's end. Of this amount, 56% was Ordinary business, 26% was Industrial and 18% was Group. During 1953, Canadians bought $284,561,640 of new Life insurance protection in the Metropolitan.

Total Investments in Canada

Metropolitan investments in Canada amounted to $700,378,846 at the end of 1953. These investments are playing an important part in the economy of Canada, with substantial totals of Federal, Provincial, and Municipal bonds and with sizeable totals in the obligations of steel and paper companies, the oil industry, railroads, electric light and power companies, and others.

Health and Welfare Work

Since 1909 Metropolitan has conducted a continuous health education campaign in Canada and, during 1953, participated in numerous activities. More than 2,340,000 pamphlets on a variety of health and safety topics were distributed — monthly health advertisements appeared in national publications — "Good Hints for Good Health" was a daily feature on many radio stations.

COPYRIGHT CANADA, 1954 — METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

(A MUTUAL COMPANY)

HOME OFFICE: NEW YORK

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE: OTTAWA

Ottawa Letter

More Questions About Security Checks

By John A. Stevenson

PRIME MINISTER ST. LAURENT, on his return from a global tour in which he had represented his country with great credit and fine dignity, properly received a heart-warming and wholly sincere ovation from all parties in the House of Commons, by which he was obviously touched. His factual review of this experience was modestly phrased and informative, but it had too much the flavor of a travelogue for keen interest in it to be sustained for 70 minutes without the aid of illustrative pictures. Otherwise, the proceedings of the House of Commons during that week were so uniformly dull that they were completely overshadowed by extra-parliamentary developments.

One of these was a speech delivered at Washington by Mr. Pearson, the Secretary of External Affairs, in which he performed a valuable service to his own and other countries by challenging the propriety of the pronouncement of Mr. Dulles, the U.S. Secretary of State, that in the event of any sudden aggression the United States would feel free to take immediate measures of retaliation without consulting her allies. The widespread commendation which Mr. Pearson's criticism evoked, notably in Britain, has already induced Mr. Dulles to modify his position and promise that the U.S. will consult its allies about plans of retaliation.

CP

E. D. FULTON: Another question.

Equally important was the first conference, also at Washington, of the joint committee of four Canadian and four American Ministers named to consider the economic and financial relations of their two countries. Apparently it achieved a completely harmonious exploration of problems of mutual interest, and, while it gave birth to no actual changes of policy, our Ministers claim to have garnered from it satisfactory fruits in assurances that the United States' Government still adheres to the principles of GATT and will not flood world markets, with its surplus agricultural products without considering Canada's interests.

IT WAS from a reluctant Mr. Howe, acting as Prime Minister, that E. D. Fulton (PC, Kamloops, BC), through a series of written questions, extracted information about the procedure followed by our Government in regard to the "screening" of individuals in its employment, who are suspected of subversive activities or connections. There has been established a special security panel, which meets in secret under a shroud of anonymity. Mr. Howe's excuse that disclosure of the names of its personnel would make it difficult to get people to serve on it will hardly pass muster, as the British Government has experienced no trouble in naming its similar panel. He also refused to reveal the frequency of its meetings, its methods of procedure and the number of individuals who had been penalized by its decisions.

The panel, after it completes its investigations, does not order dismissals, but reports to the head of the department in which the suspect works and he takes action as he sees fit. The person who is considered by his chief, on the evidence of the panel's report, to be a bad risk for security, is either dismissed or transferred quietly to some post, where security is not involved.

There is no right of appeal from a verdict and Mr. Howe had to admit that only in exceptional circumstances are charges against a suspect discussed with him. He defended the system valiantly, however, on the grounds that it had operated efficiently for safeguarding the national security, that it had saved offenders from public obloquy and that it had allowed Canada to escape the unfortunate developments which a different method of screening had produced in the United States.

The revelation that an anonymous panel meets in secret and pronounces sentence upon people without communicating to them the charges laid against them is exceedingly disquieting and Mr. Coldwell properly protested that such a procedure was not in conformity with the practices of democracy—and, he might well have added, of elementary justice. Meanwhile, Mr. Fulton has put another pertinent question upon the order paper and it is to be hoped that the Government has not heard the last of this star-chamber method of screening.

Is there any valid reason why the Government should not adopt the

THE START OF IT ALL!

"The Grand-Daddy of All Dollars" was first issued about 1500 in the Bohemian Valley or "thal" of Saint Joachim. These coins were so large and of such pure silver that they were widely popular through Europe—and their name "Joachimsthalers" was shortened to "thalers," then to "dalers." Because of its high purchasing power, this big, pure silver dollar was called "The Almighty"—so that was **The Start of It All.**

For you, **the Start of It All** may well be the first dollar you deposit in a Savings Account. As you add to it month after month and year after year, that dollar can develop into the Grand-Daddy of a sizable independence. Follow the example of the multitudes of alert Canadians who maintain Savings Accounts with The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Visit our nearest Branch and start saving *today*.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

M-53

- To transmit typewritten instructions *instantly* — on your own order forms — to plant, warehouse or other departments.
- To provide faster service to customers through quick interchange of instructions within your organization.
- To reduce chance of error or misunderstanding of hand-written or word-of-mouth orders.
- To centralize ordering and billing: save staff time by providing identical multi-copy records in two or more places at once without retyping or checking.
- To remove handicap of distance and time; messages can be flashed from coast to coast. No branch of your business need be any farther away than your nearest BELL TELETYPE machine.

SINGLE OR MULTI-COPY ORDERS **can be sent and received on complicated business forms! Identical copies appear simultaneously on the machine of each office selected. Sprocket feed machines keep your orders in exact alignment.**

If delays and duplication of work are cutting into your profits, call or write our nearest Business Office about BELL TELETYPE.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

WESTERN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG
BRANCH OFFICES
Agency Building, Edmonton, Alta.
221 A-8th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta.
McCallum-Hill Building, Regina, Sask.
407 Avenue Building, Saskatoon, Sask.
1 Royal Bank Building, Brandon, Man.

much fairer procedure followed in this matter in Britain? It was established in March, 1948, and the explanation given to the House of Commons by Mr. Attlee, then Prime Minister, won unanimous approval for it. The security authorities provide information about a suspect and may offer some advice, but it is for the Minister concerned to decide whether action should be taken.

When a British civil servant is suspected of disloyalty, the first move made is not merely to inform him he is under suspicion, but to give, as far as possible, full details of the grounds of suspicion. "You are a member of this organization; you did this or that; can you explain it?" is the sort of question that is asked. Secondly, the suspect must be given full opportunity of studying the charges and of making a reply to them. Then the head of the department must consider whether the facts before him justify further action and he must consult his Minister. But the latter cannot act without securing the verdict of a small advisory body of three retired civil servants of the highest rank. If the Minister feels that there is a *prima facie* case against a suspect, he lays all the evidence before this board, which invites the suspect to appear before it and state his case.

The whole mass of evidence is sifted carefully by the Board, which then tenders advice to the Minister and the latter has to decide whether he will accept or reject it. In 1952 the Churchill Ministry made some minor changes in the procedure in relation to staffs employed in particularly secret work, but it has found no real cause of dissatisfaction with the workings of the Attlee plan.

The attendance of over 800 voting delegates and other adherents, who all paid their own expenses, at the annual conference of the Progressive Conservative party, which was held at Ottawa recently, bore eloquent testimony to a remarkable vitality after five successive defeats in general elections. If its proceedings were not completely harmonious, the divergences of opinion which developed were a healthy sign.

To replace George Nowlan as Chairman of the party, the favored candidate of practically all the younger delegates and of the whole contingent from Quebec was George Hees of Toronto. But many of the older delegates were frightened that the distinctly Leftist tinge of some of Mr. Hees's views and pronouncements would alienate wealthier supporters of the party and produce discord in its ranks. A certain amount of heat was injected into the contest and both sides canvassed assiduously, but in the end Mr. Hees was elected by a small majority.

Political parties always have some young members of Parliament who are described as "its rising hopes", and after five years in the House of Commons, Mr. Hees is well ahead of his competitors for this accolade in the Progressive Conservative party. To his new duties, to which he will devote his whole time, he will bring initiative vigor and qualities which make him "a good mixer", and he ought to be able to do much to remedy the deplorable weakness, revealed in the last election, in his party's organization.

FIGHT
CANCER
GIVE
NOW

CANCER IS YOUR PROBLEM:

Help Toronto reach its objective of $160,000.

Send your donation to the

Canadian Cancer Society, 276 Simcoe Street.

RIDLEY COLLEGE
Residential School For Boys

Ridley College offers boys a sound academic background augmented by a well rounded programme of mental and physical development.

A Memorial Chapel, modern classrooms and residences are supplemented by a well equipped gymnasium, artificial ice rink and over 50 acres of playing fields, to provide year round recreational facilities.

Attractive entrance bursaries and scholarships are available for qualifying candidates.

For information and an illustrated prospectus, please write to:

The Headmaster.
J. R. Hamilton, B.A., LL.D.

RIDLEY COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1889
ST. CATHARINES ONTARIO
1-54

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE GROUP

The London & Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.
•
Mercantile Insurance Co.
•
Quebec Fire Assurance Co.
•
The Queen City Fire Insurance Co.
•
Hand-in-Hand Insurance Company
•
The London & Lancashire Guarantee & Accident Co.
•
Merchants Fire Insurance Co.
•
Law Union & Rock Insurance Co. Limited

Offering

SECURITY & SERVICE

in these types of insurance

★ FIRE
★ INLAND MARINE
★ AUTOMOBILE
★ LIABILITY
★ ACCIDENT & SICKNESS
★ PLATE GLASS
★ BURGLARY
★ BONDS

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE GROUP

OFFICES
TORONTO SAINT JOHN QUEBEC MONTREAL
WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

Certificate of Registry C-1475 has been issued authorizing The Victory Insurance Company Limited of London, England, to transact in Canada the business of Accident Insurance, Automobile Insurance, Explosion Insurance, Plate Glass Insurance, Sickness Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Theft Insurance and Windstorm Insurance in addition to Fire Insurance, Inland Transportation Insurance, Personal Property Insurance, Real Property Insurance, and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance and Water Damage Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under the policy of Fire Insurance of the Company. Mr. V. R. Willemsen is the Chief Agent.

Foreign Affairs

McCarthy Invited Himself to Toronto

By Willson Woodside

MCCARTHY'S trip to Toronto appears to have had its origin in a question he was asked from the floor, at a meeting in Chicago about three months ago. He was challenged for having never spoken outside the United States on the menace of Communism, and replied from the platform that this would soon be altered. It is believed that he first intended to go to Mexico, but thought better of it and decided on Canada.

It then became a matter of tying up the various strands of connections he had with Canada, from letters he doubtless had received from time to time, or from names that turned up in his many investigations. His bright young assistants seem to have gathered together the names of Father James Branch, who has run an anti-Communist paper in Gravelbourg, Saskatchewan, and given radio talks on the same subject for many years; John Hladun, a Ukrainian - Canadian, who fell into Communist hands while very young, was later sent to the Lenin University in Moscow to study subversion, in company with ex-Controller Stewart Smith, of Toronto, but broke with the party and told his story in *Maclean's* some years ago; John Blackmore, Social Credit MP, who has become the most vocal Canadian defender of McCarthy; and Adrien Arcand, the pre-war Quebec fascist leader who has lately resumed publication of his paper and defends McCarthy. A very mixed bag, to which the name of Camillien Houde, Mayor of Montreal, seems to have been added. Obviously this is a list which could only have been compiled outside of Canada.

Miller Services

SENATOR McCARTHY

The next step appears to have been an invitation to Father Branch to "come down and see me" early in February. By the 15th of that month it was known in Toronto that there was a plan for a McCarthy meeting in Maple Leaf Gardens, to be chaired by Camillien Houde, with Colonel McCormick of the Chicago *Tribune* and John Blackmore, MP, on the platform, the whole to be protected from the Toronto Communists and the University students by some carloads of anti-Communists from Montreal. I first heard this version on February 23. It bears all the marks of being concocted in Washington, rather than in Canada.

I promptly got in touch with Blackmore, and we printed in our March 13 issue his long disclaimer of any connection with the proposed meeting, of which, however, he had heard. He said he didn't know Branch, and seemed a little vague on McCormick. He had heard nothing of plans for Houde or the lads from Montreal. Hladun's name had not at that point entered the story.

Hladun, we know, was in Washington March 1, testifying for the prosecution in the trial of Ben Gold, Communist leader of the International Fur and Leather Workers' Union. He met some of the McCarthy people and was introduced to the Senator, who promptly declared that he would like to go to Canada to answer the slanders against him up there. As Hladun showed interest, the McCarthy staff explained to him how they charged admission to their meetings, which could be very profitable affairs.

The following week, the McCarthy office in Washington announced the meeting—Maple Leaf Gardens having apparently been consulted to make sure April 20 was an open date. The following day, John Hladun walked into a Toronto newspaper office, said that he was organizing the meeting, and fully expected to get support for his anti-Communist effort. He was astonished to find acquaintances whom he knows to be thoroughly anti-Communist quite cold to this scheme, but refused to take their advice and leave it alone. Well-meaning and courageous, he has often shown poor judgment in his anti-Communist efforts. For some time he edited a workers' paper, subsidized by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, which attacked the CCF as shrilly as it did the Communists.

Hladun's attitude was that McCarthy ought to be entitled to come up here and "say his piece". He was completely confident that the money would be forthcoming for the rent of

In the old days...

A private swimming pool was an expensive installation available only to very wealthy families. It was an ultra-luxurious accessory found only on the estates of the richest families in America. And then rarely in a northern climate.

but today...

Modern construction methods have reduced the cost and permit permanent, enduring pools to be constructed here in Canada, despite the rigours of our northern winters. In a recent survey of a 15 square mile area in New York State (where climatic conditions are relatively the same as Southern Ontario) over 300 private home swimming pools had been built.

Too expensive to have your "vacation resort" right in your own backyard? Not with the exclusive LYNCH Gunite process. It's the new economical method of constructing a swimming pool that is safe, sanitary and beautiful. It's an assurance of good health and fun for you and your children all year round, for the LYNCH swimming pool can be converted to a skating rink during the winter. New simplified methods of pool heating will increase your swimming season by at least two months both spring and fall. And remember—a well-designed LYNCH pool is not a luxury, but an investment that will increase the value of your property far beyond your expenditure.

Send for our free 16 page booklet "Planning Your New Pool" with full information about the LYNCH Gunite process. Or write, wire or phone . . .

LYNCH POOLS

592 SHERBOURNE STREET
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

WA. 1-0077

and a LYNCH specialist will call at your convenience to discuss your pool requirements.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

New Varieties

Viburnum carlcephalum has globular heads of intensely fragrant flowers.

LILAC PRIMROSE
Pale yellow or cream coloured flowers, the only Lilac of its colour in existence. Created much comment at the Chelsea Show for 1952 in London. ..... 15-18 in. $5.00 each

FORSYTHIA LYNWOOD GOLD
A splendid new variety originating in Ireland. Erect branches are literally covered with golden yellow flowers of good substance.
..... 2-3 ft. $3.00 each

CARYOPTERIS BLUE MIST
Forms a small mound of silvery green foliage. Numerous clusters of powdery blue flowers on slender stalks from August till frost.
..... 12-15 in. $1.20 each

VIBURNUM CARLCEPHALUM
A fragrant Snowball originated in England. Received an Award of Merit at R.H.S. Show. Grows up to 6 ft. high, of branching habit, deliciously fragrant white flowers in spring.
..... 24-30 in. B&B $6.50 each

For complete list of Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Perennials and Alpines, send for our Illustrated CATALOGUE. Free on request.

A LANDSCAPE SERVICE

THE SHERIDAN NURSERIES LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5
SALES STATIONS: 2827 Yonge St. (at Strathgowan) Toronto
Lakeshore No. 2 Highway at Clarkson, Ont.
5975 Cote des Neiges Rd., Montreal, P.Q.

4% GUARANTEED INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES

5 Year Term
Sound Safe Investment

Repayment of interest and principal guaranteed.
Write for a booklet or enquire to-day for further information.

Crown Trust
COMPANY

Toronto Brantford London Windsor
Montreal Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

HAND WOVEN
Harris Tweed
REGISTERED CANADIAN MARK No 87/22588
GRANTED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE TO THE HARRIS TWEED ASSOCIATION LTD
HARRIS TWEED
FACSIMILE OF THE TRADE MARK APPEARS ON THE CLOTH
MADE FROM 100% PURE SCOTTISH WOOL

LOOK *for the mark on the cloth*
LOOK *for the label on the garment*

Are your tweeds up to the mark?

Harris Tweed is produced only in the Outer Hebrides. This distinctive trade mark is there to defeat the imitators and protect you.

THE HARRIS TWEED ASSOCIATION LTD.
London • England

in the dressing-room? When you pay your money to watch a motion picture, are you expecting the villain to out-wit the hero in the final reel?

Wrestling is one branch of the entertainment business which has prospered while others have succumbed to financial anaemia. Television has ruined boxing in many cities, but wrestling thrives on television. There isn't a vaudeville house remaining in Toronto, but wrestling shows draw 8,000 to 10,000 to Maple Leaf Gardens each week.

Any veteran sports writer will tell you that, as a class, the wrestlers are among the most intelligent of all professional athletes. This doesn't mean that every wrestler is a graduate of the Sorbonne, but many of them are college men; all are travelled, many are well-read and have acquired poise and mental agility as a result of the peculiar demands of their profession in which they play a role 24 hours of each day.

Having put Mr. Hickman in his place, I wouldn't like the rest of you to go away with the impression that all wrestlers are nice, clean-cut fellows. In my younger days, when my stomach was stronger, I spent many late hours with the rowdy extroverts of the ring and some of the boys had an extraordinary pants-kicking sense of humor.

There was Man-Mountain Dean who weighed 350 pounds and was so fat that he couldn't lace his shoes. Accordingly, he wore slip-on shoes and employed his sense of touch to guide his feet into them.

One night, someone nailed Dean's shoes to the dressing-room floor. After his bout, he showered, dressed, shoved his feet into his shoes and attempted to stride away purposefully. He came down with a crash which dislodged the masonry from several adjacent buildings.

It must have been Ray Steele who plotted Dean's ruin. Certainly it was Steele who fed Mickey Finns to seven fellow-wrestlers on an airplane which was equipped with only one tiny washroom.

My favorite villain in those days was Ted "King Kong" Cox, a cheerful assassin from Lodi, California. Cox was a master in the fine art of driving a crowd to frenzy.

One night in Vancouver, Cox was wrestling the veteran Dick Daviscourt. It was a frightful slaughter. It ended when the referee stopped the bout with Daviscourt lying in the centre of the ring, howling in pain and pointing to one leg which appeared to be dislocated. The crowd screamed for Cox's blood.

Cox held up his hands in a gesture of peace and, very gently, picked Daviscourt from the mat and carried him across the ring in his arms. The customers were enthralled by this display of sportsmanship. They stood up and cheered Cox lustily. Still carrying Daviscourt, Cox climbed through the ropes, bowed his head to the cheering crowd and deliberately dropped Daviscourt eight feet to the concrete floor of the building.

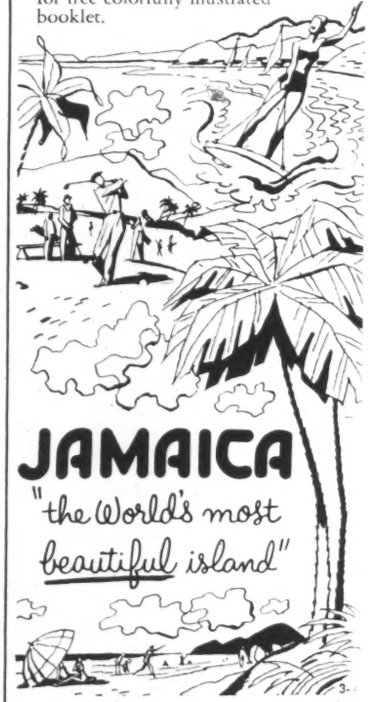
Cox established a new Pacific Coast record for the 100-yard dash that night as he beat his closest pursuers to a waiting taxi.

THERE'S SO MUCH
(and the Sun too)
IN JAMAICA

You'll lounge under a warm Caribbean sun—happy in the thought there's so much to see and do in this "picture-book" Isle only a few hours away.

"River-rafting" down tropical streams. Exploring picturesque native villages, amidst magnificent scenery. Other recreation, too — swimming, golf, riding, fishing—all in Jamaica's charming colonial setting.

Five distinctly different resort areas invite you—*and hotel rates which include meals and entertainment are at 40% reductions from April to December.* See your travel agent, any airline or shipping office, or write to Jamaica Tourist Board, 47 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, for free colorfully illustrated booklet.



Residential School for Girls

ALMA COLLEGE

Founded 1877. Public and High School to Grade XIII. Fine Art, Secretarial, Interior Decoration, Home Economics, Music.

Write for prospectus.

Mrs. Steele Silton, B.A. B.Ed.
Principal

OPENS Sept. 9, 1954

ST. THOMAS - ONTARIO

Films

What Makes Eddie Run?

By Mary Lowrey Ross

IT IS A GOOD many years now since I first saw Eddie Cantor on the stage, but I can still remember the violence of his eruption into the chorus. The show was *Whoopee* and the Cantor entrance was like the introduction of an eccentric wheel which threw the big smooth-running vehicle almost off balance and tossed chorus girls in every direction. His voice, with its curious flat plangency, was distinctive rather than impressive, and any chorus boy in the line could have danced rings around the star. None of this mattered. The show was Eddie himself, and Eddie was a phenomenon of vitality on a scale to startle even Broadway.

Keefe Brasselle, a newcomer, has been chosen to impersonate Eddie in the screen - biography, *The Eddie Cantor Story*. Actor Brasselle has energy, a sense of showmanship and a fierce desire to excel — all recognizable Cantor characteristics. What he lacks is the elusive and inextinguishable quality that makes Eddie himself run. As a result, the Brasselle performance, like all well-meant but essentially hollow impersonations, is rather embarrassing to watch. Even the wild-eyed stare, though recognizable, is never exactly right — actually Brasselle looks a little as though he had been outfitted for the occasion with a pair of plastic eye-balls. As a result, his efforts to pop his eyes produce much the same effect of physical uneasiness that one felt in watching José Ferrer walking about on his knees as Toulouse-Lautrec.

Warner Bros.
KEEFE BRASSELLE as Eddie Cantor.

The Cantor story itself is one of those long unbroken marches towards success that are a commonplace in American show business. The upward progress, in fact, was so smooth that his screen biographer obviously had some difficulty in finding a toe-hold for his story. The Cantor fortunes vanished in the stock-market crash, but Eddie still had his talent, and the talent survived the crash and rebuilt the fortune. He suffered from a heart-seizure, but the attack came too late in his public career to be of much use to his biographer. However, screen biographers, though rarely resourceful, are never at a loss for a plot-gimmick. The familiar one employed here is to set up a sense of domestic frustration in Mrs. Cantor, whose busy husband never has a moment for her or the six little girls. As a result Mrs. Cantor (Marilyn Erskine) becomes the complaining pivot on which the plot is made to turn. Apparently the real Mrs. Cantor accepted this solution indulgently as part of the peculiarity of show-business. But it makes a dull and lachrymose plot.

The famous old Cantor songs, "Row, Row, Row", "If You Knew Susie", "Yes, We Have No Bananas", and "Making Whoopee" are all presented here, with Eddie Cantor's own voice on the sound-track. They are quite a help to a film that needs all the help it can get.

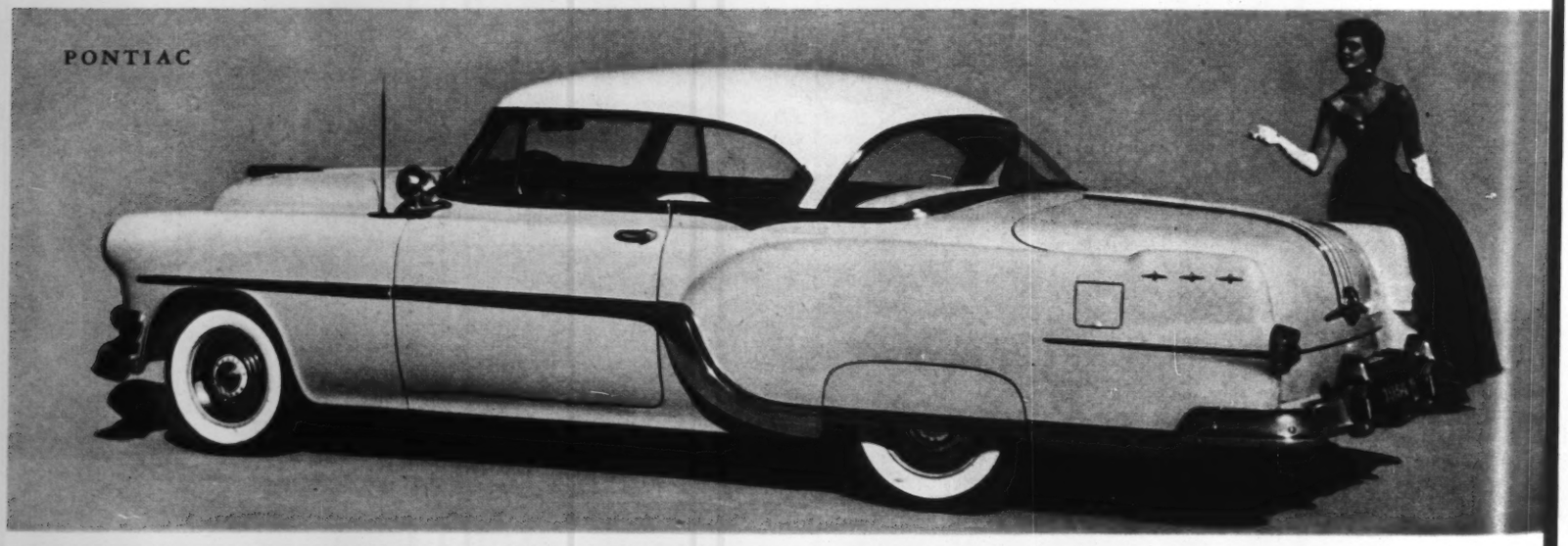
Still another frustrated wife turns up in *A Personal Affair*, an English movie starring Gene Tierney and Leo Genn. The wife (Gene Tierney) is an American, the husband (Leo Genn) an Englishman, and they live in an English town where Mr. Genn teaches Latin in a co-educational college. The wife feels he should spare more time from his declensions for her amusement and makes a scene when an attractive student (Glynis Johns) turns up in the evening for special instruction in the Latin poets. The husband hurries out to reassure the distracted girl, who presently disappears, setting the town in an uproar. After that, the film develops into a rather slow-moving mystery, with the suspense largely subordinated to domestic drama.

Nearly all the principals in *A Personal Affair* seem to be rather unstable types and the general wackiness is considerably heightened by the presence of the girl's malignant, chain-smoking spinster aunt, who goes about announcing that she is the only one who understands the real nature of love. At its best the film shows traces of the sharp sensitivity that distinguished *The Browning Version* and *The Holly and the Ivy*. If it doesn't quite come off as suspense melodrama, it is still reasonably successful as a study in worried middle-class living.

Top Banana revolves about burlesque and television, and presents ninety minutes of Phil Silvers, a comedian of terrifying stamina. I came away feeling like a tired old vitamin-deficient.

Princely Relaxation
The Prince Regent was as fond of archery and other sports as he was of luxurious entertainment.
For Princely Refreshment, ask for Prince Regent— the finest product of Canada's Oldest Distillery.
PRINCE REGENT
FINE CANADIAN
Whisky
GOODERHAM & WORTS LIMITED

"CAR OF THE FUTURE" IN FIVE GENERAL MOTORS



STYLING COMES TRUE
CARS YOU CAN BUY TODAY

Once more, General Motors leads the style parade—with five brilliant examples of what the new style trend will be for the years ahead

Here are the smart new sweep of line — the low, swift look — the arching new expanse of backswept windshield glass — and a host of advanced new engineering features — that were found in GM's "dream cars" only a few short months ago.

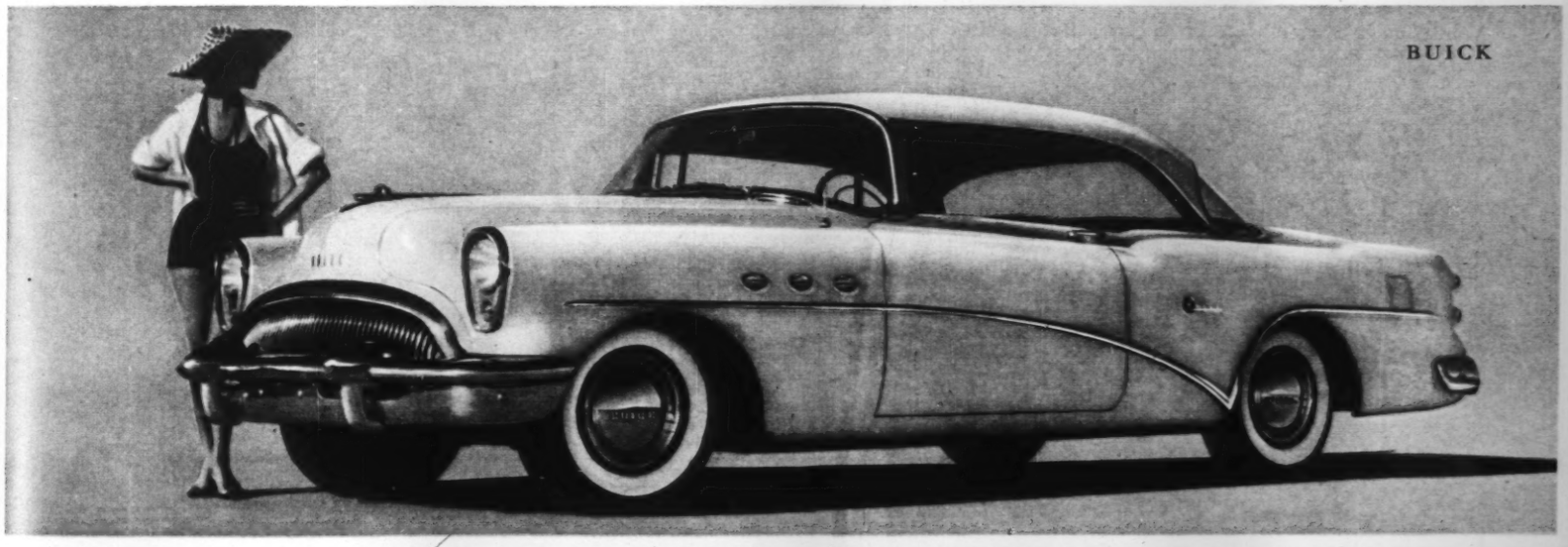
But they are dreams no longer. Today they are real. For even as people looked with longing at those "cars of the future," the toolmakers and the diemakers were busy on the tasks which turned them into production models for 1954.

So now we have ready for your appreciative appraisal the newest, smartest, and most advanced line of automobiles that has come to market in many a year.

Come see them, and we think you'll agree.

GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA

Oshawa, Ontario



Ballantine's
FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY

Nothing finer is shipped from Scotland

Ballantine's
FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY
George Ballantine & Son Limited
DISTILLERS

Quality unchanged from generation to generation —since 1827

BOTTLED IN SCOTLAND

ST-1

For Convenience Safety and Economy

There, in the big Allied van, go the household possessions of a very particular and thrifty family to some far-off home. *"Particular"* because they obviously cherish their possessions too much to entrust the moving to anyone but ALLIED, and *"thrifty"* because they know this convenient door-to-door system of moving is most economical.

CALL CANADA'S MASTER MOVERS

53-4

ALLIED VAN LINES LTD.
Agents in all principal cities . . . see your telephone directory

Books

Congenial Horrors, Hail!

By Robertson Davies

A VERY LITTLE INVESTIGATION shows that there are a great many people, not themselves criminal, whose hobby is crime. They never miss the criminal news in the papers; they take great pains to get seats at important trials; they have libraries of books on the subject; their imagination is nourished on crime. They refer as easily and allusively to famous cases and notorious malefactors as other men refer to heroes of sport, or great figures in the world of art or science. They have their own classics —the murders of Burke and Hare, the Crippen case, the Bywaters and Thompson case, and others. Crime is their amusement, and while they do not actually go about the streets singing—

Destruction's our delight
Delight our greatest sorrow—

the lines accurately sum up their feelings. They say that the study of crime is a science and that therefore their interest is a scientific one. Well—let that be; I do not believe them, but as they are in the main an estimable group of men (this passion is uncommon among women), I am happy to call their attention to four books, three of which I can recommend with confidence, which should give them pleasure.

Illustration from Philip John Stead's "Vidocq, Picaroon of Crime".

The first is a fine life of the great detective, Eugène-François Vidocq, written by Philip John Stead. Mr. Stead has for some time been making his reputation as a brilliant writer on matters related to crime, and this book, I think, is his masterpiece—using that word in its proper sense, as the first piece of work from his hand to mark him as a master in his line. He has done a great deal of research among French criminal records to find new material for his book, and has corrected many errors of fact, and many errors of opinion, about this controversial man. Whether he has said the final word about Vidocq I am not well enough informed to judge, but it is certain that no future book can be written except on the basis of his, and it is unlikely that anything new will be turned up which will upset his estimate of the man very seriously. Mr. Stead, by the way, is Director of English Studies at the Metropolitan Police Staff College near London.

Vidocq's life might have been an invention of Victor Hugo, or perhaps Eugène Sue. He was born in 1775 and died in 1857. Because he was an adventurous lad, and living in stirring times, he very early found himself in trouble with the law, and although he never committed any crime of a major sort, he served many terms in jail and in the galleys. It was to escape from the criminal life that he offered himself as an informer to the Paris police, and after proving himself no mere sneak, but a fearless thief-taker, he was given his own special department to organize and control—a secret detective staff which was the origin of the Paris Sûreté, one of the greatest police organizations in the world and at one time a pioneer in scientific criminal detection. After a brilliant but stormy official career, Vidocq became a private investigator.

Mr. Stead is plainly partial to his hero, but Vidocq was a man to stir the heart. He was physically powerful, agile, a great fighter, a man to whom fear was unknown, clever, intuitive, and a master of disguise. He was a tireless pursuer of women, and a mighty eater and drinker. He was a wit. And there was about him that diabolical quality without which no great popular hero can be complete. Lesser men tended to emerge from encounters with Vidocq diminished and somehow foolish. Criminals felt it a distinction to be sent to the galleys by him. His life is better reading than all but a few books of criminal fiction. Why the movies have not already made several films about him must be one of the mysteries of an unaccountable industry.

Mr. Stead writes like a man of letters, rather than a policeman, and his account of this astounding man is concise, yet highly colored and wonderfully exciting. I do not read books about crime or detection from choice, but this one held me in its grip as no book of this kind has ever done before. If it does not achieve classic stature among books of this genre, I shall be greatly surprised.

It is instructive to turn from Mr. Stead's finely selective use of his material to the hodge-podge of Volume 78 in the Notable British Trials Series, which deals with the case of Haigh the Vampire. This series is well-known to amateurs of crime, and its

Luella Creighton

author of

High Bright Buggy Wheels

tells a story of a small Ontario town and a girl who rebelled against its way of life

in

TURN EAST, TURN WEST

$3.75

McCLELLAND AND STEWART
The Canadian Publishers

17-54

general scheme is admirable in its way. It presents a famous case through a general introduction, and then gives the addresses of the advocates in the trial, all the important evidence, and all the important statements and relevant papers. Thus the reader may follow the trial in detail, and puzzle over every crux and juicy morsel in it.

John George Haigh presents many a titbit to the connoisseur. He was a son of strict Plymouth Brethren, religion-soaked from infancy. He grew up to be a smart-alec young man with a distaste for honest work, and he went in for minor swindling. He had extraordinary dreams of blood and torture, and it was his eccentric habit to drink his own urine from time to time. He murdered a Mrs. Durand-Deacon, an elderly woman, for her money, and dissolved her body in a vat of sulphuric acid. He calmly confessed his action to the police, firmly believing that if no body could be produced, no murder could be proved! He had misunderstood the meaning of the legal phrase *corpus delicti*. If ever Dr. Neatby needs a clinching argument in favor of a classical education, here it is, ready to hand.

Brought to trial, Haigh claimed to have murdered and disposed of seven other people by the same method. He boasted, for his score before Mrs. Durand-Deacon numbered only five. But he asserted that after each killing he drew a cup of blood from the corpse and drank it. This won him his title of Vampire. His defence was insanity, but as his type of insanity was paranoia, and as paranoia is not legally a disease, it was an ineffective defence, and Haigh was hanged on August 6, 1949.

This book is, of its kind, admirable, for it is full in detail and well (though unpleasantly) illustrated. Haigh was, in his horrible way, a man of distinction, and if insane murderers are among your pin-up boys, this is a book you must not miss.

To my squeamish taste, *Hatred, Ridicule or Contempt* by Joseph Dean is a far more enjoyable work. It is a book of famous English libel cases, and it presents deeply interesting examples of that labyrinthine and unpredictable branch of the law. It is hard for a layman to understand why anyone ever brings a libel action; many lawyers of great experience advise clients against doing so; yet many people feel that they must clear their name, or revenge themselves on enemies, or simply try for big prizes, and they bring libel actions. This book shows over and over again what risks lie in such trials, and how often apparent justice is at odds with the written law.

The book begins with an essay on libel which, though admirably clear in itself, is clearer still in pointing this lesson: you cannot foresee the outcome of a libel action because too many elements which are less than rational enter into it. Mr. Dean, whom I take to be a lawyer, offers interesting comment on each case he describes, and often passes judgments on the conduct of eminent judges which are disrespectful. It is interesting for a Canadian, brought up on the notion that a man is granted a special measure of wisdom the minute he is put on the Bench, to read of instances in which judges have been as silly as any layman, and have allowed their courts to become cocking-mains of prejudice, spite and disorder.

Mr. Jack Smith-Hughes, a barrister of the Inner Temple, offers what he calls *Eight Studies in Justice*. Unfortunately he writes a facetious, padded prose, in which beer is never drunk but always "quaffed", in which a lover is a "Lothario", and in which a girl is not pregnant but "in a condition alike embarrassing to herself and interesting to everyone else". He also is a sharp critic of judges. Doubtless his law is better than his prose style, or he would never have reached the Bar.

VIDOCQ, PICAROON OF CRIME — by Philip John Stead—pp. 247—*British Books*—$3.00.

TRIAL OF JOHN GEORGE HAIGH—edited by Lord Dunboyne—pp. 271 and photographs —*Ambassador*—$3.00.

HATRED, RIDICULE OR CONTEMPT—by Joseph Dean—pp. 259—*Longmans, Green*—$3.00.

EIGHT STUDIES IN JUSTICE—by Jack Smith-Hughes—pp. 228—*British Books*—$3.50.

In Brief

KOREA, Land of the Morning Ca'm — by Colonel D. Portway—pp. 187, indexed—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.15.

One of the surest and best-balanced surveys of the Korean condition since the World War that is to be had. The writer, Master of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, went to Korea in 1952 as a member of a UN Educational Planning Mission. His own military experience in two great wars, his scientific training and his studies of the country make him an acute observer of the scene and people. American inexperience in occupation, their fumbling and their generosity, the perfidy of surrendering Japs in 1945, the fine spirit of the Turkish troops (who formed the contingent next largest to the Commonwealth division during the Korean war), and the livelihood, society, culture and educational problems of the Koreans, come within his purview.

THE LAND AND PEOPLE OF IRELAND — by Elinor O'Brien—pp. 115 with xvi of photos —*Longmans, Green*—$3.25.

People who are "of Ireland/And the holy land of Ireland" will find this small book nostalgic and modern. Padraic Colum in his introduction says it is "the first book of the new Ireland to come before outside readers". They—the outsiders—may think it factual, fragmentary and mildly factious—for instance, the references to 700 years of British oppression. (What havoc was it compared with the famine of the 1840s when more than two million Irishmen perished?) It is a skilful synthesis, compressed into short topical chapters, of history and legend, topography, politics and people, in which Ulster as well as the Free State emerge. The flat prose belongs to the new Ireland of state electrification.

ESSAIS SUR LE QUEBEC CONTEMPORAIN—edited by Jean C. Falcrdeau—pp. 260—*Laval University Press*—$4.00

During the centenary year of Laval University a symposium was held on "The social and industrial repercussions in the Province of Quebec", to which social scientists, statisticians

"THE FRANKEST ROYAL STORY EVER TOLD"
—*Sunday Empire News*

The Royal Family

by Pierre Berton

a forthright outspoken appraisal of British monarchs from Victoria to Elizabeth II **$4.50**

McCLELLAND AND STEWART
The Canadian Publishers

16-54

PERFECT YOUR
FRENCH

. . . in this natural FRENCH setting

at McGILL UNIVERSITY FRENCH SUMMER SCHOOL
MONTREAL

June 29 to August 10, 1954

This long-established popular school provides an ideal opportunity for study of the French language in an attractive vacation atmosphere: a conversational, residential course for teachers, students and business people, and for advanced students aiming at graduate work at McGill. French alone spoken at all times in residence. Tuition of unusually high standards by experienced French university teachers. VISITING PROFESSOR, DR. LUCIEN WOLFF, RECTEUR HONORAIRE DE L'UNIVERSITE DE RENNES (FRANCE). Coeducational. Luxurious accommodation in beautiful Douglas Hall, interesting social activities, music and dramatics.

Fee (board, residence and tuition) $285. (Canadian) (Tuition only, $135.)

Write today for prospectus to:

Director, French Summer School,
JEAN L. LAUNAY,
Chairman of the Dept. of Romance Languages,
McGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL, CANADA

CANADIAN LITERARY AGENT

L. Turner Literary Services
252 Gainsborough Rd., Toronto 8
FREE: your copy of "Article Writing for Beginners."
INQUIRIES INVITED

BUY YOUR BOOKS
FROM
BURNILL'S BOOKSHOP
100 YONGE ST., TORONTO
Mail Orders over $5.00 Postpaid

Purchasers and Distributors of Government, Municipal and Corporation Securities

Enquiries Invited

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited

Business Established 1889

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA CALGARY
LONDON OTTAWA HAMILTON KITCHENER OWEN SOUND
ST. CATHARINES QUEBEC NEW YORK BOSTON LONDON, ENG.

Good Reading ...

Under Milk Wood

By Dylan Thomas. A play for voices by the late Dylan Thomas, written for performance over the air in London and New York. It is an evocative description of a Welsh seaport on one day in Spring. "Line by line, it falls on the ear to ravish, to awaken afresh, to quicken laughter, and to illuminate the little lives of seaport and people". *The Observer* **$1.75**

A Gardener's Source Book

By George H. Hamilton. A practical guide which directs the activities of the amateur gardener, week by week, through the gardening year. The author, one of Canada's greatest authorities, is botanist of the Niagara Parks Commission. **$4.50**

The Impressionists & Their World

Introduction Basil Taylor. Here is a truly magnificent book at a very reasonable price. There are 98 full-page reproductions, 50 in glowing colour and 48 in monochrome. Generously represented in a large size are the favourite, and some of the lesser known pictures of the Impressionist and Post-Impressionist schools. **$4.25**

AT YOUR BOOKSELLER'S

DENT

FRED. W. MATTHEWS
CO. LTD
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
665-9 SPADINA AVE. (NEAR BLOOR ST.)
KINGSDALE 2101-2102

and other experts of Laval and far beyond its halls contributed. Their papers (revised for publication) and comments on them form the substance of this book. It is appropriately dedicated to the Very Rev. George H. Levesque, founder and dean of the renowned faculty of social science at Laval.

During the century 1839 to 1939 employment in manufacturing industries in Quebec rose about 200,000; in the next *decade* it rose by the same amount. This has changed the face of Quebec but is, according to some contributors, not alien to its society. J. C. Falardeau maintains that the industrialization was not a sudden phenomenon, nor was it achieved *in spite of* French-Canadians. "Technological changes and social conditions are intimately connected, and it is this continuous connection which constitutes the process of social evolution."

The topics, otherwise comprehensive, unfortunately do not include a specific treatment of metropolitan Montreal, which contains about half the people of the province and is the source and concentration of its industrialized society. Chapters and comments are in English or French, without translation of the one or the other. It thus has a truly bilingual character, as did the symposium itself.

OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL SERVICES 1939-45—pp. 537—*Queen's Printer*—$5.00.

A history of medical services is a codicil to war, testifying to humanitarian advances made even because of the carnage, in research, in techniques, in practice. One chapter of this book, for instance, is the remarkable story of the development of penicillin whose production, by 1943, became the responsibility of the War Production Board. (Twenty-one plants were erected in the U.S. and Canada at a cost of twenty million dollars.)

Dr. W. R. Feasby, who is the official historian of the medical services of the three armed forces, compiled the history. He has wisely left the narrative of specific and special practices to persons who had them in hand during the war. It is a somewhat technical history, probably of most interest to medical officers and their assistants. It is not the prose of Sir Andrew Macphail, fine writer on the Great War Canadian medical services . . . This book is Volume 2, "Clinical Subjects"; Volume 1, on the organization and campaigns of the medical services, will appear subsequently.

CURTAIN CALL—by Major G. K. Bell—pp. 135 large of photographs—*Intaglio Gravure Ltd.*—$6.95.

A self-conscious, conscientious effort to recollect and interpret the Canadian Army at war in north-west Europe, 1939-45. Mr. Bell, an official photographer during the war, has searched his own and military files for telling pictures, and retraced (in 1950) the Canadian Army's march and stumbles, coupling the later photographs with the earlier ones.

Over all, the photographic essay is communicative, yet the grand design fails; carefully punctuated comment results, not artistic interpretation. The reproduction is flat, the italicized lines under the pictures, intended to be poetic, are clipped-winged. The text is in French and English, a fine idea. It is the best of its kind in Canada, but below the best European or American standards.

FIRE IN THE ASHES, Europe in Mid-Century—by Theodore H. White—pp. 405—McLeod—$5.00.

A journalist's survey, precise in selected detail, emotional in phrases, and colored by passion. The fault with even the best of this *genre*—and this is tops—is that excited narration and its bending to the so-called common reader tend to undermine the reliability of the assessment and the authority of the author's knowledge. When you find little-Joe stories like that of Joe Furry, a British miner, inserted in the body of the work to give it color and habitation, you are (unfairly) inclined to think the author a writer of pot-boilers. Happily the steam rises from good stew, well seasoned.

T. J. A.

•

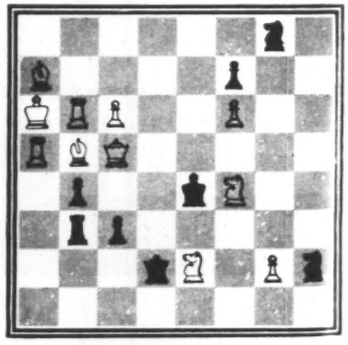
Chess Problem

By "Centaur"

FROM JULY 9, 1813, to August 20, 1814, Egerton Smith edited a chess column in the Liverpool *Mercury*. This was the world's first regular chess column to appear in a newspaper. The oldest existing column appears in *The Illustrated London News*, though there was a break in war years. It dates back to June 25, 1842, and was conducted by Howard Staunton from 1845 until his death in 1874. When Staunton came upon the scene, George Walker was in charge of a column in *Bell's Life*. *The Illustrated London News* column is now edited by Barruch H. Wood, publisher of the British monthly *Chess*, and has no diagrammed problem. His magazine was launched in September, 1935.

Problem No. 59, by O. Wurzburg.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in three.

Solution of Problem No. 58.

Key-move 1.Q-R1, waiting. If QxR; 2.Q-QR8 mate. If B-R8; 2.QxB mate. If Q-R5 or P-K8(Q); 2.QxQ mate. If QxKB; 2.Q-Q4 mate. If Kt any; 2.Q-K5 mate. If Q-Q4; 2.R-K3 mate. If B-B6; 2.R-Q4 mate. If B-R6; 2.P-B3 mate. If KP any; 2.Kt-B6 mate. If QxQB; 2.KtxQ mate.

Business

Bond Market Setting Record for Activity

By J. ROSS OBORNE

THE BOND MARKET of 1954 will long be remembered by investors and speculators alike. Seldom in a period of so few months have such handsome profits accrued to holders of high-grade securities. The early 1954 market with a daily turnover of millions of dollars of government, provincial, municipal and corporation bonds has made the stock market look like a penny ante operation by comparison. Fortunate have been those who, in the last six months, have invested rather than speculated, for bonds have in effect been the best "speculation" of all.

On December 31, 1953, Canada 3 per cent bonds due September 1, 1966, were selling at $93⅞ to yield 3.61 per cent. At the time of writing they are selling at $97⅞ to yield 3.21 per cent. Similarly Canada 3¾ per cent of January 15, 1978, have risen from $100⅞ to $103⅞.

Short-term bonds, too, have had their run. Canada 3 per cent due 1956 have risen a point and the 3 per cent due May 1, 1958, two points. To the average investor, these increases may not appear large, but when the volume of transactions is considered the profits have been phenomenal. To use a further example, if an investor had purchased $25,000 of the Canadian National Railway 3¾ per cent February 1, 1974, at the issue price of $99½ a few months ago, he could now sell them at $102¾, a profit of 3¼ points or $812.50. An investment of $25,000 seems like a big one, but keep in mind the security is of the highest grade, being guaranteed by the Government of Canada and thus quite acceptable to a bank as collateral. A deposit with a bank of $1,250.00 would have carried the $25,000 and thus in effect a profit of $812.50 would have resulted from the investment of $1,250.00, a gain of over 66 per cent.

The big change in the bond market really started back in June of 1953 in the U.S.A. At that time the U.S. Government abandoned their "hard money" policy. In other words, they decided that it would be better for the economy if it cost less for people to borrow money. The theory, of course, is that if the price charged for the hire of money is reasonable then more people will borrow money and more dollars will be put in circulation. The more dollars there are available, the more goods will be purchased and the more people kept at work. Keeping people at work is the key to the situation. Unemployment figures had started to rise in June of 1953 and this trend has continued. Consequently interest rates on borrowed money have been deliberately forced down and are continuing to be forced down at the time of writing in the hope that the trend of unemployment can be slowed up and then reversed. A change in the basic interest rate reflects itself all down the line. Banks lower the rate they charge to borrow money, mortgages bear lower rates of interest, Government, State and Corporation bonds carry lower coupons. In terms of the bond market, "yields" on securities become lower and prices higher. It works this way: if a long-term U.S. Treasury bond bears a 3¼ per cent coupon, then at a price of $100.00 the yield is 3¼ per cent. If the basic interest rate changes so that the U.S. Government can sell the same type of bond at $100.00 with an interest rate of only 2¾ per cent, this changed rate then reflects itself in the price of the presently outstanding 3¼ per cent bond. Thus we find that the 3¼ per cent bond sells to yield 2.75 per cent and the bond rises in price from $100.00 to $110.00.

This is the reverse of what had been happening in Canada up to June of 1953. We all remember, for example, buying Dominion of Canada 3 per cent due September 1, 1966, in 1945 at $100.00 and subsequently seeing them hit a low price of about $93.00 in the first half of 1953. They went down because yields became higher and thus prices lower. As previously mentioned the reverse trend has now caused these bonds to sell at $97⅞.

Our Canadian bond market, fortunately or unfortunately, is closely allied to the U.S. bond market. If yields change in their market, they change in our market too, but not necessarily to the same degree. They change in our market because so much U.S. money comes to Canada for investment purposes. It comes to our market when it can obtain a higher interest rate for its use than it can in the U.S. market. Through the recent period of lower yields, millions of dollars of U.S. money have been invested in our high-grade securities. This has taken place even though there has been a stiff premium on our Canadian dollar. For example, the return on average of the highest grade U.S. Corporation bonds is about 2.95 per cent. A U.S. investor even after paying a premium on our dollar of about 3½ per cent can buy long-term Dominion of Canada bonds to give a yield of about 3.30 per cent.

Traditionally the difference in yield between long-term U.S. Treasury bonds and long-term Canada bonds has been about ½ of 1 per cent. During the period of changing rates in the last few months, this spread widened at one time to 1 per cent. At the present time the difference is about ¾ of 1 per cent. Small wonder that money has been attracted here even with the premium on our dollar.

Now let's see how all this affects Canada and why our dollar should be selling at a premium over the U.S. dollar. The premium, like everything else, is due to the simple laws of supply and demand. It is affected basically by two main factors. The first one is our trade balance. Canada presently imports a great deal more from the U.S. than she exports. This results in a deficit trade balance. Thus, in terms of trade, we have more Canadian dollars leaving Canada than entering it. If the value of our dollar was affected by trade alone, then it would be at a discount. It is not at a discount because the other main factor more than counterbalances the trade deficit.

This other factor is the large inflow of investment money from the U.S. Such investment is made up principally of U.S. money buying our presently outstanding bonds as well as new issues of provincial, municipal and corporation bonds which are sold in the U.S. market alone. A recent example is an issue of $50 million Ontario bonds sold only in the U.S.A. because a lower rate of interest could be obtained in their market.

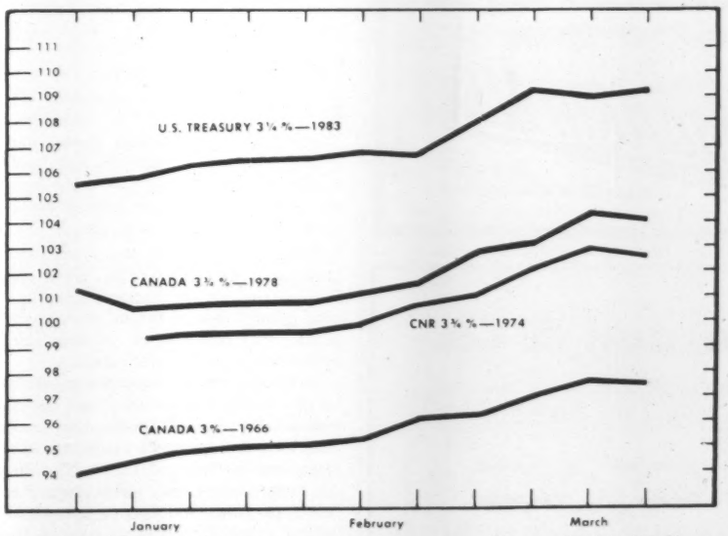
Thus to sum up we have a great deal more U.S. money coming into Canada than is going out. Hence the premium on our dollar is created by a greater demand than there is a supply.

This situation has its drawbacks as far as Canada is concerned. A premium on our dollar makes it more expensive for other countries to buy our goods. In particular our textile and base metal industries have been adversely affected. The textile companies have been hard hit by foreign imports. Our companies have not been able to compete with U.S. companies who, because they are selling in our markets, get the advantage of the dollar premium. The base metal companies who export a high percentage of their production to the U.S. are suffering because of lack of demand, in part caused by the premium that the U.S. buyer has to pay. In this case lower price for base metals and oversupply is also to be considered. Paper companies, who in the main rely entirely on export, are also feeling the effects of the premium.

All Canadian companies who export their goods suffer in competition with companies in other countries producing the same goods. We have seen many recent examples here of contracts awarded in foreign coun-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 29

Trend of Canadian and U.S. Bonds



Graph by Ivor Murray

Profitable Operation

Requires Adequate

Working Capital

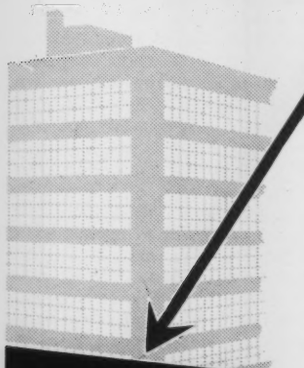
THE officers of many business concerns, both small and large, find that changing conditions have brought changes in their financial needs. Working funds which formerly were adequate are no longer sufficient to permit operation at top efficiency. We shall be pleased to discuss with you, ways and means of providing additional working funds as needed.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED

Established 1901

TORONTO MONTREAL NEW YORK LONDON ENG. WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER VICTORIA LONDON KITCHENER BRANTFORD HAMILTON OTTAWA QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN

50 King Street West, Toronto, Canada



Small firms too, need

GROUP WELFARE PLANS

Dominion Life Group Welfare plans are low in cost and easy to administer. They are designed to meet the needs of your organization, whether it be large or small. Find out today how our plans will solve your Group Welfare problem, efficiently and economically.

FOR DETAILS WRITE OUR GROUP WELFARE DEPARTMENT

THE Dominion Life ASSURANCE COMPANY Since 1889

HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO

W15-M

Clarkson, Gordon & Co.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Toronto · Montreal · Hamilton · London

Winnipeg · Regina · Calgary · Vancouver

Gold & Dross

By W. P. Snead

Distillers - Seagrams

WOULD YOU *please comment upon Distillers-Seagrams Ltd.? I have held shares for quite some time and in view of the recent weakness in the price of them I am wondering whether I should continue to hold them or realize my profits.—N. B. F., Montreal.*

The recent weakness in the price of Seagrams, which has brought about a two-point decline from the high of 30¼, can be attributed to developments in American legislation affecting the distilling industry. The tax reduction from $10.50 per gallon to $9.00 that was due to come into effect on April 1 has been postponed for another year and the bill to extend from 8 years to 12 years the period aged whisky could be kept in bond without paying taxes has been pigeon-holed for an indefinite period.

Some American distillers have embarrassingly large inventories of spirits due to be released from bonded storage; forcing this liquor onto the market may intensify the severe competition now obvious in the price cutting that is taking place in lower priced brands.

Another effect of the Washington decisions has been to dampen the speculative buying that has assisted in the rise of the price of your shares. This is of more concern to holders of Canadian distillery stocks than the other effects of the legislation, for both major Canadian companies opposed the lengthening of the bonding period. Also, the demand for leading Canadian brands has increased steadily despite the highly competitive conditions existing.

Without speculative enthusiasm, however, the possibility of an improvement in the price of your stock seems rather remote at the present time; the best course of action would appear to be the taking of a profit now in expectation of replacing your holding at a lower price.

Canadian Vickers

WILL YOU *please comment on Canadian Vickers? Is there any chance of appreciation from the present level of 20? Will the proposed development of the St. Lawrence Seaway have any effect on such a stock as Vickers?—C. W., Toronto.*

With the price of the stock approaching the 1951-1952 highs of 22⅛-21¼ and the outlook for shipping activity not as bright as in those years, the chances of considerable appreciation seem quite small.

Reflecting the company's position in the cyclic shipbuilding and heavy industrial equipment fields, the stock has swung repeatedly between the highs and the lows of 13-14. The 20-22 range, where the yield drops below 5 per cent, has been a consistent selling range. The present pattern indicates offerings are still heavy in this area.

Should the long-debated St. Lawrence Seaway move from the planning to the working stage, Canadian Vickers would be affected considerably. With shipbuilding and ship-repair installations at Montreal and Lauzon, Quebec, a very considerable volume of work could be expected both during and after construction.

The perennial hopes of this project getting under way have been a considerable factor in stimulating advances in the stock, but until something really concrete appears it would be best to consider the stock from the viewpoint of the company's present operations.

At the present, considering both the shipping and engineering activities, the stock appears to be at the high end of its trading range and purchases should be deferred until the lows are again approached.

Montreal Locomotive

I HAVE *some shares of Montreal Locomotive Ltd. What are the prospects and would you advise holding for higher prices?—G. E. C., Woodstock, Ont.*

Montreal Locomotive must now be considered as a manufacturer of heavy industrial equipment such as heat exchangers, pressure vessels, refinery equipment and steel mill equipment, rather than a locomotive manufacturer. Since the successful transition from steam to diesel-electric that began in 1950, locomotives are now to be considered as an important but secondary part of the company's operations as a general manufacturer of capital equipment.

Dieselization of Canadian railroads has been far behind American railroads for a number of reasons. Canadian railroads have not been allowed to earn the freights that comparable American roads have, due to the antiquated and inflexible rate structures imposed on them. Secondly, both the CNR and CPR are operating a large number of steam locomotives that are still very effective motive power and far from being obsolescent.

With earnings and carloadings falling off, showing at latest report a 9 per cent decline from a year ago for the end of February, our roads are not too anxious to go all out for dieselization, for the diesel engine, efficient though it is, only shows its economies when operating at full load conditions.

The reverse of this argument also brings forth the point that dieselization of Canadian railroads will proceed at a slower but more consistent rate than American railroads, where dieselization has reached the point where new locomotives will be supplied on a replacement rate rather than as new capital equipment.

Thus for Montreal Locomotive, and

its two principal competitors, the Electro-Motive Division of General Motors and Canadian Locomotive, the longer term outlook is better than for their American parents.

The 1953 report of the company shows that net income increased to $1,156,000 or $1.65 per share compared to the $736,000 or $1.05 per share earned in 1952.

With the improvement in earnings there also came an improvement in the working capital to $11,865,000, and as the company has no funded debt the financial situation is much better than average. All the financial ratios that can be taken from the balance sheet indicate strength.

For income, the stock appears to be a reasonable hold with a yield on the present price of 16 of 5 per cent. For capital appreciation, above the current price it must be considered a doubtful possibility. The type of news that inspires speculative activity would hardly seem to be forthcoming and the 14-17 price range the stock has moved in since the beginning of 1952 gives ample evidence of this.

Merrill Petroleums

WHAT IS YOUR *opinion of Merrill Petroleums Ltd.? Is it a good buy at 6.90, and if so for what yield? D. M., Windsor, Ont.*

The position of Merrill in the Pembina field, which may become Canada's largest oil field, makes this company of more than usual interest. There, Merrill holds a 10 per cent interest in the original 98,800-acre reservation, that now has 11 successful wells on it, and minor royalty interests of .07 per cent in about 200,000 acres to the west and the south.

Pembina reserves are estimated by the company to be 35 million barrels. Other reserves were calculated to be 3,300,000 barrels. In addition to this, the profitable subsidiary, Cascade Drilling Co., owns and operates nine drilling rigs.

Relating the value of the 38,300,000 barrels of reserves to the 2,764,495 shares issued, the present price of the stock would seem to be a gross undervaluation. However, indicated oil reserves have proved to be an unreliable yardstick for the measurement of per-share values.

In fact, in the assessment of western oil companies, any figure of per-share value arrived at must be considered an arbitrary one. So many variables must be considered, such as land and drilling costs, possible production from the reserves and markets, that perhaps the most reliable guide in assessing a company is production income.

Without adequate production, income may be less than expenditures, and bottled up reserves, regardless of their size, must be valued on the basis of what they will earn and when they will become cash.

The great problem that all western oil companies face is marketing. While the Pembina field, with total reserves estimated at one billion barrels, is only some 20 miles away from the Trans-Mountain Pipeline, the market for oil delivered by this line is presently very limited. It is estimated that a flow rate of only 35,000 barrels per day is now in effect and not until the end of the year will demand increase to 90,000 barrels per day. Demand at the end of 1955 is expected to increase to 140,000 barrels per day.

The slow operating rate, brought about by lower priced oil from the Middle East being delivered along the Pacific coast, is reflected in the Trans-Mountain balance sheet, where a net loss of $887,268 was recorded for November and December. Flow through the Interprovincial Line has been greater, with a present rate of 95,000 barrels per day.

As a point of comparison, the Portland-Montreal pipeline delivered more than 53 million barrels of oil in 1953, an annual rate in excess of the flows through both western pipelines.

Considering all of these diverse factors, it appears that the present price of Merrill is not only a good appraisal of the current position but also a good appraisal of what can be foreseen for the company.

From the indications given by our charts, it appears that very heavy offerings exist above the 7 mark, and until the marketing problem is solved the possibility of a worthwhile extension of the advance that lifted the stock from 2.00 to 7.75 seems rather dim. Buying should be deferred until a move under 5 brings it into a buying level again.

In Brief

IS FROBISHER *a good buy at 5.00 for capital gains in the near future?—H. H. A., Princeton, B.C.*

Not by my chart.

DO YOU *feel that Duvex will recover to the 75 cent level? If so should I plan on buying now to average down my purchase price? — W. W. G., Mount Royal, Que.*

No, on both counts.

CAN YOU *give me any information on National Oil & Gas Co. This stock was purchased in 1914.—R. J. W., Kitchener, Ont.*

Company defunct.

WHAT WOULD *be your advice on Hacker Atom Power as a speculation? —M. F., Guelph, Ont.*

Don't.

SOME TIME *ago, I bought Bevcourt Gold Mines at a considerably higher price than the present. Would you advise me to hold or sell?—G. A., Sarnia, Ont.*

Hold.

I HAVE *a number of shares of Reoplata Mines. What would you suggest I do with them?—W. O., Sandwich, Ont.*

Frame them.

I HAVE *held shares in Pickle Crow Gold Mines for several years. Should I hold or sell?—A. F. P., Toronto.*

Hold.

•

We regret that the volume of requests for information from Gold & Dross exceeds our capacity to answer them. Readers must confine their inquiries to one stock and must supply their full name and address. Letters without signatures and addresses will not be answered.

Guaranteed by the

Province of Manitoba

The new issue of 3½% Bonds of The Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board is guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the Province of Manitoba. We offer as principals—

The Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board
3½% Bonds

To mature March 15, 1974

(Guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Province of Manitoba)

Denominations: $500 and $1,000

Price: 99.50 and interest, to yield about 3.53%

A prospectus will be forwarded promptly upon request. Orders for these Bonds by mail or telephone will receive our prompt attention.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Halifax
Quebec Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont.
Kitchener Regina Edmonton Calgary
London, Eng. Victoria Chicago New York

W&W EST. 1908

We offer a complete statistical and analytical service to individuals and institutions.

Watt & Watt

6-8 Jordan Street, Toronto. Em 3-7151

BRANCH OFFICES: Fort William, Port Arthur and London, Ontario

Affiliate: Watt & Watt Incorporated
70 Pine Street, New York

MEMBERS
Toronto Stock Exchange
Montreal Stock Exchange
Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Investment Dealers Assn. of Canada

PRIVATE WIRES TO
Montreal
New York
Fort William
Port Arthur
Winnipeg
London, Ontario
and Buffalo

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
H. S. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

CHURCH WALLS
WASHED CLEANED RENOVATED OR REDECORATED

For over 45 years we have studied, developed and scientifically applied wall renovating processes to restore every conceivable type of decorated surface and have successfully renovated thousands of homes and institutions at small cost. Telephone or write for prices, details and descriptive folder.
← Note before and after renovation.
INVESTIGATE BEFORE REDECORATING

WE RENOVATE BY SPECIAL PROCESSES

WALLPAPER . . . OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
PAINTED SURFACES . . . FLAT OR GLOSS
COTTONED CEILINGS . . . AND WALLS
BLENDED OR . . . TINTED SURFACES
ENAMELLED WALLS . . . AND WOODWORK
GLAZED OR . . . IVORY FINISHED WALLS
CHURCH . . . AND THEATRE DECORATIONS
STUCCO . . . AND CAENSTONE SURFACES
ACOUSTICAL SURFACES . . . ALL TYPES
LINCRUSTO . . . AND LEATHERETTE PAPERS
PAINTINGS MURALS ORNAMENTAL WORK
DECORATIONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

IN HOMES CHURCHES BUILDINGS
A. TEOLIS LIMITED
OFFICES & LABORATORIES, 4 COLLIER STREET, TORONTO. PHONE PRINCESS 1467

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS (abridged)

Your Directors again have the honour of presenting the Annual Report of the results, operations and developments of another year in the activities of your Company.

The volume of freight traffic was second only to that of the previous year, while gross earnings of your railway operations were higher than ever before as a result of increases in freight rates which became effective early in the year. Although the reduction in traffic volume was fairly general and was particularly marked towards the end of the year, there were important increases in certain commodities. The carryings of grain and grain products, while at a high level, declined somewhat despite the harvesting of one of the largest grain crops in Canadian history. Stocks of grain remaining available for rail shipment were the highest on record.

Mounting wage costs and the failure to achieve the traffic volume which had been hoped for at the beginning of the year made it necessary, by mid-year, to curtail maintenance expenditures and so to defer part of the work which it had been planned to undertake to maintain your railway property. Despite this step, working expenses increased by an amount sufficient to overtake the increase in gross revenues. Net earnings from railway operations were, therefore, at the same level as in the previous year, and thus, once again, were far from sufficient to provide a fair return on your railway investment.

It was because of the long-continued failure of railway earnings to meet current needs and of the necessity of maintaining the ability to attract new capital that your Company, again in 1952, requested the Board of Transport Commissioners to establish the net investment in your railway enterprise as a rate base and to establish a fair return thereon. In its judgment of February 15, 1954, in respect of this application, the Board denied a general increase in freight rates and rejected the rate of return on investment as the sole basis of deciding applications for general increases. The judgment did, however, establish the net investment in your railway property, and its use as one of the "end" tests with respect to permissive net rail earnings. In rendering its decision, the Board noted that Western grain, which constitutes a substantial percentage of total traffic, is required by statute to be carried at the same level of rates as prevailed in 1899. This, it was stated, affects the net return on rail investment, particularly when it becomes difficult or impossible to transfer the burden of the deficiency to other classes of traffic.

It would be deplorable, not only from the standpoint of your Company but also of Canadian industry and agriculture generally, if, because of inadequate railway earnings in years of general industrial prosperity, it should become no longer possible to keep your facilities adequate to the demands made upon them. In 1953, a total of $86 million was spent on additions and improvements to your railway properties. Every effort has been and is being made to continue the programme of modernization which has been productive of substantial economies in operation and a strengthening of your transportation enterprise.

Dividends declared by The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, were again lower, as were net earnings from ocean and coastal steamship operations. As a result Other Income declined $5.8 million from the previous year.

Receipts from petroleum rents, royalties and reservation fees amounted to $7.3 million, an increase of $3.7 million.

The Income, Profit and Loss, and Land Surplus Accounts of your Company show the following results for the year ended December 31, 1953:

Railway Operations

Gross earnings, in continuance of the unbroken upward movement since 1946, reached a new high of $470.6 million, exceeding those of 1952 by $12.8 million. The increase came almost entirely from freight revenues which, due to higher freight rates, provided a record proportion of 83% of gross earnings.

Freight traffic measured in ton miles was 5% below the 1952 peak. Although the reduction was fairly general, with marked decreases occuring in coal, pulpwood and iron and steel products, there were some increases, notably in crude oil, cement, sand, gravel and crushed stone. The ton miles of grain and grain products, which represented 42% of total freight traffic, decreased by 3.6%.

Passenger traffic decreased 4.5% in terms of revenue passengers carried and 4.1% in terms of revenue passenger miles.

Express traffic was at record level. Expenses, however, were adversely affected by increased wage costs, so that net revenues of your Express Company carried to railway earnings as compensation for the haulage of express traffic decreased by 3%.

Working expenses, at $441.7 million, were higher than in any previous year, and exceeded those of 1952 by $12.8 million, principally owing to increases in general wage costs and in prices of ties, rails and certain other materials.

Maintenance expenses accounted for the greater part of the increase in total working expenses, with a rise of 4% for way and structures and 8% for equipment. Owing to the closing out of the Maintenance Fund there was no credit to expenses corresponding to the item of $5 million which was charged to the Fund in 1952.

Way and structure repairs included the laying of 536 miles of new rail, all of which was 100 lbs. or over, and of 507 miles of relay rail of various weights; the installation of 2.7 million ties, of which 97% were creosoted; and the application of ballast to 742 miles of line, including 174 miles of rock ballast. Since 1939, the percentage of main track mileage with rail of 100 lbs. or over has increased from 32% to 50%, and the percentage of creosoted ties increased from 60% to 87% of all ties in track.

Equipment repairs included the overhaul of 700 steam locomotives, periodic repair of 103 diesel-electric units, and the general repair of 38,266 freight and 999 passenger cars.

Transportation expenses were about the same as in the previous year, but the ratio of transportation to total operating expenses declined to 43.9% from 45.5% in 1952. The increased use of diesel power contributed to improvement in operating efficiency and new high averages of train speed and gross ton miles per freight train hour. There was a drop of 11% in the man-hours per freight train mile of train and engine crew overtime, and a decrease of $2.4 million in the outlay for train and yard switching fuels.

Net earnings, from railway operations, at $28.9 million, were down $46,000 from 1952. The ratio of net to gross earnings fell from 6.3% to 6.1%. With only two exceptions, this was the poorest ratio in the history of your Company.

Other Income

Other Income after income taxes, amounted to $16.8 million, a decrease of $5.8 million.

Ocean and coastal steamship operations resulted in a net deficit as against a net profit in 1952. The decrease in net amounted to $4.2 million. There were reduced cargo carryings by your ocean steamships. Rates on grain and flour fell to an extremely low level. The results of your coastal steamships were adversely affected by general business conditions, competition by other steamship and airline services, and by the loss in 1952 of a vessel which has not been replaced.

Net earnings of hotels decreased by $334,000. A rise in gross revenues was insufficient to meet the increase in expenses brought about mainly as a result of higher wage rates.

Net earnings from communication services were up $202,000. Gross revenues increased owing to greater volume of leased private wire business and higher rates for telegraph message service, and expenses increased owing to higher wage rates.

Dividend income decreased $3.7 million, chiefly as a result of reduced dividends from The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited. Dividends declared on the stock of that Company were at the rate of $1.20 out of earnings of $1.23 per share, compared with $1.65 out of earnings of $2.00 per share in 1952.

Net income from interest, separately operated properties and miscellaneous sources was down $1.3 million. Approximately one-half of this decrease pertained to Canadian Australasian Line Limited, which is in process of closing out its affairs. The destruction of your "Empress of Canada" and a Mark 1-A Comet jetliner resulted in your Insurance Fund showing a loss. There was a reversal from a profit to a loss in the operation of the jointly-owned Northern Alberta Railways Company.

Fixed Charges

Fixed charges, at $14.2 million, were $1.7 million greater than in 1952, but were well below the average for the previous ten years.

The greater part of the increase resulted from the servicing for a full year of the $35 million issue of Convertible Seventeen Year 4% Collateral Trust Bonds dated December 1, 1952. There was a net increase in the charges on equipment trust obligations, the amount of interest pertaining to a new issue having exceeded the reduction resulting from the discharge of obligations which had matured.

Net Income and Dividends

Net income, after fixed charges, at $31.5 million, was down $7.6 million. After provision for dividends on Preference Stock, earnings available for dividends on Ordinary Stock and for reinvestment amounted to $28.3 million. This was equal to $2.05 per share on 13,806,997 shares of Ordinary Stock outstanding at the end of the year, compared with $2.61 on 13,801,015 shares at the end of 1952.

Dividends were declared on Preference and Ordinary Stock at the same rates as in 1952. Preference Stock dividends amounted to 4%, comprising 2% paid August 1, 1953, and 2% paid February 1, 1954. Ordinary Stock dividends amounted to $1.50 per share, comprising 75 cents paid August 1, 1953, and 75 cents paid February 26, 1954.

Land Accounts

The net increase in Land Surplus Account amounted to $7.4 million.

Receipts from petroleum royalties increased $1.2 million and from reservation fees $2.5 million. Royalties from crude oil were received on 9.9 million barrels from 590 wells, as compared with 6.3 million barrels from 450 wells during 1952. There were general increases in reservation fees in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Ten-year contracts were negotiated with two major oil companies, providing for the payment to your Company of annual fees of $1.00 per acre on 930,000 acres in Alberta and 660,000 acres in Saskatchewan, formerly held under reservation at a nominal fee.

Sales of land amounted to $2.8 million, about the same as in the previous year, and included 25,629 acres of farm land sold at an average price of $7.60 per acre. Contracts pertaining to 9,720 acres of land sold in prior years were cancelled.

The appeal of your Company and Imperial Oil Limited as lessee, heard in January 1953, in the case of Anton Turta involving title to the petroleum underlying 160 acres of land in Alberta, was dismissed by the Supreme Court of Alberta on May 22, 1953. An appeal from that decision was argued recently in the Supreme Court of Canada. Judgment was reserved.

Balance Sheet

Total assets at the end of the year amounted to $1,963 million, an increase of $85 million.

The increase in property investment was $78 million. Capital expenditure for rolling stock amounted to $71 million, of which $45 million was for freight train cars, $10 million for passenger train cars and $15 million for diesel-electric locomotives.

Capital stock of Canadian Pacific Air Lines in the amount of $1 million and capital stock of Canadian Pacific Transport Company in the amount of $600,000 were acquired during the year.

Working capital, at $91 million, was down $26 million.

Finance

On April 1, The Royal Trust Company, as Trustee, entered into an agreement whereby $25 million principal amount of Equipment Trust Certificates was issued, guaranteed as to principal and interest by your Company. This issue, designated as Series "L", maturing in equal semi-annual instalment from October 1, 1953, to April 1, 1963, inclusive, is payable in Canadian currency, and bears interest at 4% per annum. Under this arrangement, equipment constructed or to be constructed at an estimated cost of $31.3 million in Canadian funds is leased to your Company at a rental equal to the instalments of principal of and interest on the Equipment Trust Certificates.

During the year serial equipment obligations amounting to $11.2 million were discharged; $122,000 Convertible Twenty Year 3½% Collateral Trust Bonds and $38,000 Convertible Fifteen Year 3½% Collateral Trust Bonds were converted into 5,982

HIGHLIGHTS

	1953	1952	Increase or *Decrease*
YEAR'S RESULTS			
Gross Earnings	$ 470,571,371	$ 457,808,969	$12,762,402
Working Expenses	441,686,799	428,878,189	12,808,610
Net Earnings	28,884,572	28,930,780	*46,208*
Ratio Working Expenses to Gross Earnings	93.9%	93.7%	.2%
Other Income	$ 16,802,051	$ 22,651,775	$ *5,849,724*
Interest and Rental Charges	14,236,161	12,504,010	1,732,151
Dividends—Preference Stock	3,130,586	3,102,382	28,204
— Ordinary Stock	20,710,474	20,664,464	46,010
Balance for Modernization and Other Corporate Purposes	7,609,402	15,311,699	*7,702,297*
YEAR-END POSITION			
Property Investment	$1,610,001,777	$1,532,182,785	$77,818,992
Other Investments	179,766,333	175,579,208	4,187,125
Funded Debt	126,114,000	112,516,000	13,598,000
Reserves	571,675,089	552,004,485	19,670,604
Working Capital	90,593,778	116,925,631	*26,331,853*
TRAFFIC			
Tons of Revenue Freight Carried	59,256,634	61,504,788	*2,248,154*
Revenue Passengers Carried	9,426,934	9,868,075	*441,141*
Revenue per Ton Mile of Freight	1.42c	1.30c	0.12c
Revenue per Passenger Mile	2.82c	2.83c	*0.01c*
EMPLOYEES			
Employees, All Services	95,211	95,695	*484*
Total Payrolls	$ 311,943,927	$ 297,894,376	$14,049,551
Average Annual Wage	3,276	3,113	163

INCOME ACCOUNT		
Gross Earnings		$470,571,371
Working Expenses		441,686,799
Net Earnings		$ 28,884,572
Other Income		16,802,051
		$ 45,686,623
Fixed Charges		14,236,161
Net Income		$31,450,462
Dividends:		
Preference Stock	$ 3,130,586	
Ordinary Stock	20,710,474	
		23,841,060
Balance transferred to Profit and Loss Account		$ 7,609,402
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		
Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1952		$270,456,446
Balance of Income Account for the year ended December 31, 1953	$ 7,609,402	
Portion of steamship insurance recoveries representing excess over net book value, S.S. Empress of Canada, and compensation for increased cost of tonnage replacement	3,471,477	
Excess of considerations received for sales of properties over book values, and miscellaneous items	1,756,924	
		12,837,803
Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1953, as per Balance Sheet		$283,294,249
Land Surplus Account		
Land Surplus December 31, 1952		$ 77,225,695
ADD:		
Receipts from Petroleum Rents, Royalties and Reservation Fees	$7,305,961	
Land and Townsite Sales	2,707,160	
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,357,541	
	$11,370,662	
DEDUCT:		
Administrative and Other Expenses	$ 620,672	
Taxes (Incl. $2,900,000 income taxes)	3,284,146	
Inventory Value of Lands Sold	86,065	
Miscellaneous	4,087	
	3,994,970	
		7,375,692
Land Surplus December 31, 1953, as per Balance Sheet		$ 84,601,387

shares of Ordinary Capital Stock; and Consolidated Debenture Stock in the amount of £1,810 was purchased and retired.

The foregoing transactions resulted in a net increase in funded debt of $13.6 million; a decrease in the amounts of Consolidated Debenture Stock pledged as collateral and outstanding in the hands of the public of $192,000 and $8,809 respectively; and an increase of 5,982 shares of Ordinary Capital Stock outstanding in the hands of the public.

As of January 2, 1954, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, entered into an agreement whereby $25,020,000 principal amount of Equipment Trust Certificates was issued, guaranteed as to principal and interest by your Company. This issue, designated as Series "M", maturing in equal annual instalments from January 2, 1955, to January 2, 1969, inclusive, is payable in United States currency, and bears interest at 3¼% per annum. Under this arrangement, equipment to be constructed at an estimated cost of $31.3 million in Canadian funds is leased to your Company at a rental equal to the instalments of principal of and interest on the Equipment Trust Certificates.

Pensions

Pension expense amounted to $16.3 million. This comprised the portion of current pensions paid by your Company, contributions of $6.3 million to the Pension Trust Fund, and levies in respect of employees covered by the United States Railroad Retirement Act.

During the year, 1,593 pensions were granted and 666 pensions were terminated by death and other causes. The resultant rise of 927 in the number of persons on the pension payroll is in line with increases which have occurred in recent years. The total number at the end of 1953 was 13,576.

Wage Negotiations

Negotiations concerning wage matters and working conditions were carried on with all the major organizations representing employees in railway service in Canada.

The five-day week for yardmasters, yard foremen, yardmen, and switch tenders became effective October 1, together with an increase in wage rates to compensate for the reduced working hours. At the end of the year, certain rules changes, which were the subject of further negotiations, remained to be settled.

Locomotive engineers on the Eastern Region signed a new agreement which provided for a five-day work week in yard service effective December 1. Negotiations with locomotive engineers on the Prairie and Pacific Regions and with firemen and hostlers on all Regions had not been concluded at the end of the year.

The non-operating employees, other than railroad telegraphers, submitted a joint request calling for benefits which included longer vacations, pay for statutory holidays not worked and for absence due to sickness, and penalty pay for work on Sundays. The railroad telegraphers served notices requesting similar benefits, with the addition of wage increases equivalent to 4% of the total average monthly payroll. Negotiations had not been concluded at the end of the year in respect of these requests.

Employee Safety

The programme to educate employees to become more safety conscious, the steps taken to eliminate hazards, and the provision of safe-guards against injuries have met with gratifying results. There has been a sustained and striking improvement in the safety record during the post-war period. Ranking injuries, which are those involving loss of time of more than three days, fell from 19.1 per million man-hours in 1946 to 8.4 in 1953, a decrease of 56%.

Steamships

Early in the year, your passenger liner "Empress of Canada" was destroyed by fire while undergoing overhaul at Liverpool. Replacement, by purchase and refitting of the 19,665 ton vessel "De Grasse", renamed "Empress of Australia", enabled your Company to provide, without interruption, for the heavy Coronation year traffic.

The keel of your new 22,500 ton passenger-cargo liner, ordered in 1952, was laid on September 30 at Glasgow, Scotland. The vessel is scheduled to be commissioned in the spring of 1956.

Your vessel "Beaverbrae" continued in immigrant service during the year, and brought to this country a total of 6,551 new Canadians. Application has been made to the Government of Canada for permission to sell this ship.

Air Lines

Your Air Lines had a net profit of $366,000, as compared with $364,000 in 1952. Net income for the year had the benefit of an income tax recovery of $525,000 arising from the loss carry-back provision.

Both domestic and overseas operations showed increases in gross revenues. In the case of domestic services, the increase was chiefly the result of greater traffic volume. The increase in overseas revenues was brought about principally by route expansion and an increase in the number of flights. Revenue from the Korean airlift service was down. There were continuing heavy costs incidental to new route development and the familiarization of flight crews with new aircraft types.

The expansion of operations in the international field continued with the inauguration in October of service from Vancouver to Mexico City and Lima, Peru, which brought to more than 20,000 the total of your overseas route miles. Tourist fares and extra flights were introduced on the popular Vancouver to Honolulu route. The service between Vancouver and Australasia was increased from fortnightly to weekly.

There were several changes in domestic operations resulting in increased and extended services to such newly developing areas as Lynn Lake, Beaverlodge and Kitimat.

Conversion to larger aircraft was carried out on the North Pacific, Vancouver to Fairbanks and Whitehorse, and Montreal to Seven Islands routes. This was part of a continuing programme, which together with a higher occupancy ratio, is resulting in an increasing number of revenue passengers per revenue plane mile.

The application made in 1952 to the Air Transport Board for a licence to operate a scheduled commercial air cargo service between Montreal and Vancouver was reviewed by the Committee of the Privy Council for Canada and rejected on November 10, 1953.

An order has been placed for three Mark II Comet jet aircraft to be delivered in August, September and October 1954, and an option is held on the purchase of a fourth.

United States Subsidiaries

Income amounting to $308,000 was received in respect of your holdings of General Mortgage Income Bonds and Common Stock of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company. Of this amount $131,000 represented interest and $177,000 dividends. The net income of that Company in 1953, after provision for fixed and contingent charges, amounted to $505,000, a decrease of $536,000.

Income totalling $376,000 was received in respect of your holdings of First Mortgage Income Bonds and Common Stock of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad Company. Interest amounted to $170,000 and dividends to $206,000. The net income of the South Shore in 1953, after provision for fixed and contingent charges, amounted to $112,000, compared with $370,000 in the previous year.

Interest amounting to $320,000 was accrued in respect of bonds to be received by your Company under the plan of reorganization of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company which was confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court on October 1. The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized a new company, the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, to acquire the properties of the old company and to issue the securities provided for in the plan. Application has been made on behalf of your Company to that Commission for authority to acquire working control through stock ownership.

Rates

A 9% general increase in freight rates arising directly as a result of the settlement of the wage dispute in December 1952 became effective on January 1, 1953, by order of the Board of Transport Commissioners. This order also cancelled the expiration date of August 31, 1953, to which the prior general increase of 17% had been subject.

Meantime the Board had before it an application for an interim general increase of 7% and a request that the Board establish for Canadian Pacific a net investment rate base and find that 6½%, under present conditions, would be a fair return on that base. This branch of the application was accompanied by a request for an additional increase of 9% in freight rates, which was calculated to provide your Company a 5% return on its net railway investment. Hearings on this application were resumed in January and concluded early in February. On March 6, the Board authorized a general increase of 7%, effective March 16, and reserved judgment as to the balance of the application. The 7% judgment, appealed by the eight provinces appearing in the proceedings, was upheld by the Governor General in Council.

Pursuant to the request of the Board for supplementary evidence and argument in connection with the rate base-rate of return portion of the application, a further hearing was held in October. Judgment was rendered on this branch of the application on February 15, 1954, determining the net railway investment of your Company as at December 31, 1952, at the sum of $1,175,791,000, but dismissing the application in all other respects. Application has been made for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada.

In its judgment of December 12, 1952, relative to the equalization of freight rates, the Board had ordered the railways to publish and make effective from January 1, 1954, an equalized uniform scale of mileage class rates. Regional hearings were conducted during the year to allow interested parties to show cause why these rates should not go into effect on the date mentioned. Following these hearings, the Board, on October 9, suspended application of its proposed scale until January 1, 1955, and, as an interim measure of equalization, ordered, effective November 15, a reduction of 5% in class rates within Western Canada and authorized an increase in class rates within Eastern Canada up to a maximum of 10%. A number of different scales of mileage class rates were submitted to the Board. Final hearings in respect of these were concluded in January 1954.

Also in its December 1952 judgment, the Board had announced its intention, in preparing an equalized scale for domestic grain mileage rates within Western Canada, not to apply the "hold-down" by which these rates both eastbound and westbound in the direct line of transit may not exceed the level of the Crowsnest Pass rates. Subsequently, the Board heard argument of interested parties as to its authority to remove the hold-down, and on October 19 issued an opinion confirming that such action would be within its jurisdiction.

Increases in various express rates were put into effect during the year.

Telegraph message rates for wholly Canadian traffic were increased 10% effective February 1.

Railway mail rates were increased 9% effective January 1, and 7% effective April 1.

Services

As a further step of importance in the modernization of your railway services, a total of 73 Diesel-electric units were acquired. With these new units, the conversion of all services from steam to Diesel-electric motive power on the Kootenay and Kettle Valley Divisions was completed, and the use of Diesel power was instituted for passenger services through this territory between Medicine Hat and Vancouver.

During the year, 4,871 freight cars were placed in service, including 1,160 box cars and 50 conductors' vans constructed at Angus Shops. This brought to more than 26,000 the total of new freight cars added since the beginning of 1947. There was a concurrent increase of 20% in the aggregate freight carrying capacity of all cars in service.

There was a substantial improvement in passenger train services as a result of the acquisition during the year of 130 new units of equipment. Of these 40 were modern light-weight suburban coaches introduced on commuter runs, 40 were baggage and express cars replacing obsolete wooden equipment and 50 were express refrigerator cars.

A highlight of the year was the introduction and enthusiastic reception by the public of the operation of "Dayliner" passenger services with four new self-propelled air-conditioned rail Diesel cars. Two of these units operating in Toronto-Detroit service and one between North Bay and Angliers, on daily return schedules, have extended and replaced services formerly operated with steam locomotives. The fourth unit provides additional service between Montreal and Mont Laurier.

After an extended investigation and study of passenger equipment in service elsewhere on the continent, a decision was reached to order from The Budd Company a total of 173 stainless-steel cars for your transcontinental passenger service. This equipment, featuring 36 scenic-dome cars, will provide for fifteen complete trains.

As a part of the continuing effort to improve the safety and efficiency of your railway operations, automatic block signal systems were extended by 183.5 miles during 1953. This brought to 2,867.5 the total miles of your road so equipped.

A total of 29 miles of industrial track was laid to serve 160 of the 740 manufacturing, warehousing and distributing businesses which located on or adjacent to the lines of your railway in the year.

Your Company joined with Canadian National Railways in two new communication undertakings. In one, circuits and equipment are leased to the Department of Transport for the operation across Canada of a weather map facsimile service. In the other,

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1953

ASSETS

Property Investment:		
Railway, Rolling Stock and Inland Steamships	$1,166,086,931	
Improvements on Leased Property	136,259,059	
Stocks and Bonds — Leased Railway Companies	133,908,438	
Ocean and Coastal Steamships	64,053,331	
Hotel, Communication and Miscellaneous Properties	109,694,018	
		$1,610,001,777
Other Investments:		
Stocks and Bonds—Controlled Companies	$ 74,100,434	
Miscellaneous Investments	46,108,411	
Advances to Controlled and Other Companies	12,576,018	
Mortgages Collectible and Advances to Settlers	1,020,458	
Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites	5,192,014	
Unsold Lands and Other Properties	8,182,599	
Insurance Fund	13,188,540	
Steamship Replacement Fund	19,397,859	
		179,766,333
Current Assets:		
Material and Supplies	$ 54,882,198	
Agents' and Conductors' Balances	16,951,632	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	22,701,565	
Government of Canada Securities	32,610,975	
Cash	39,298,153	
		166,444,523
Unadjusted Debits:		
Insurance Prepaid	$ 120,958	
Unamortized Discount on Bonds	3,289,262	
Other Unadjusted Debits	3,173,511	
		6,583,731
		$1,962,796,364

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock:		
Ordinary Stock	$345,174,925	
Preference Stock—4% Non-cumulative	137,256,921	
		$ 482,431,846
Perpetual 4% Consolidated Debenture Stock	$390,073,188	
Less: Pledged as collateral to bonds	97,524,300	
		292,548,888
Funded Debt		126,114,000
Current Liabilities:		
Pay Rolls	$ 9,248,974	
Audited Vouchers	14,576,903	
Net Traffic Balances	2,961,351	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable	9,588,544	
Accrued Fixed Charges	1,048,738	
Unmatured Dividends Declared	11,906,439	
Other Current Liabilities	26,519,796	
		75,850,745
Deferred Liabilities		4,023,308
Reserves and Unadjusted Credits:		
Depreciation Reserves	$553,186,400	
Investment Reserves	1,181,330	
Insurance Reserve	13,188,540	
Contingent Reserves	4,118,819	
Unadjusted Credits	4,982,514	
		576,657,603
Premium on Capital and Debenture Stock		37,274,338
Land Surplus		84,601,387
Profit and Loss Balance		283,294,249
		$1,962,796,364

ERIC A. LESLIE, *Vice-President and Comptroller*

To the Shareholders, Canadian Pacific Railway Company:

We have examined the above General Balance Sheet of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as at December 31, 1953, and the related financial statements, and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. Our examination included such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence and such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion the General Balance Sheet and related financial statements are properly drawn up so as to present fairly the financial position of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at December 31, 1953, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

Montreal, March 5, 1954

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO. Chartered Accountants.

microwave radio relay systems are being constructed, which will provide television network services between Toronto, London and Windsor and between Montreal and Quebec. The microwave systems can be expanded to provide general telegraph and telephone facilities as the need develops.

Capital Appropriations

In anticipation of your confirmation, capital appropriations amounting to $28.2 million, in addition to those approved at the last Annual Meeting, were authorized by your Directors during the year. These included $16.5 million for your new ocean passenger-cargo liner, which amount is being provided from the Steamship Replacement Fund, $3.7 million for purchase of the present "Empress of Australia", and an amount of $1 million towards the cost of the new train ferry being constructed for the Vancouver-Nanaimo service.

Your approval will be requested also for capital appropriations for the year 1954 amounting to $75 million, as follows:

Additions and betterments to stations, freight sheds and motive power facilities	$2,456,000
Additions and betterments to wharves and docks	1,386,500
Replacement and enlargement of structures in permanent form	1,185,520
Tie plates, rail anchors and miscellaneous roadway betterments	1,082,241
Replacement of rail in main line and branch line tracks with heavier rail	517,640
Installation of automatic signals	1,210,025
Additional terminal and sidetrack accommodation	723,016
Additions and betterments to shop machinery	154,876
New rolling stock	60,044,832
Additions and betterments to rolling stock	492,989
Extension to Windsor Station offices	831,300
Coastal steamships	3,090,958
Additions and betterment to hotels	248,408
Additions and betterments to communication facilities	1,496,605
Additions and betterments to miscellaneous properties	95,000

The appropriation for new rolling stock makes provision for 44 diesel-electric units, 2,840 freight train cars, 108 passenger train cars, 1 self-propelled rail diesel passenger car and 129 work units. Included in this appropriation is an amount of $21.9 million for 83 new stainless-steel passenger train cars, part of the order for 173 such cars placed with The Budd Company. The remainder of the order is to be delivered in 1955.

The appropriation for coastal steamships provides an amount of $3 million representing the balance of the cost of the new train ferry.

Employees, Officers and Patrons

Your Directors desire to express sincere thanks to employees and officers for the high quality of their services and to shippers and the travelling public for their patronage throughout the year.

For the Directors,
W. A. MATHER,
President.

Montreal, March 8, 1954.

North American Reassurance Company

161 East 42nd Street,
New York 17, N.Y.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, has issued to the

North American Reassurance Company
Certificate of Registry No. C1462

authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of

PERSONAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE
and
SICKNESS INSURANCE,

limited to the reinsurance of the risks of other companies, in addition to the business of

LIFE INSURANCE,

limited to the reinsurance of the risks of other companies, for which it is already registered.

W. J. D. LEWIS
Chief Agent in Canada

BURNS & CO. LIMITED

Dividend Notice

The second quarterly dividend of 50c a share on Class "A" and "B" shares of Burns & Co. Limited will be paid on April 29th, 1954, to all shareholders of record as of April 8th, 1954.

National Trust Company Limited is the Transfer Agent with offices at Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver.

BURNS & CO. LIMITED,
R. J. Dinning,
President.

Who's Who in Business

Pumps, Tennis and Artichokes

By J. W. Bacque

IN PULP MILLS, mines, factories and construction camps all over the country, Canadian Ingersoll-Rand machines are helping to make some of the nation's most important products. President Francis Gilbert Ferrabee, 51, a professional engineer, runs the $12 million company from his Cathcart Street office in downtown Montreal.

Mr. Ferrabee's steady rise through the company ranks began in 1924, when he joined the sales department of the parent American corporation in Phillipsburg, New Jersey. He worked in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York, then returned to his native Montreal in 1934, as general sales manager of the Canadian subsidiary. Three years later, he was elected a director, and in 1939, he was named vice-president of the sales division. In 1941, he became executive vice-president and general manager. His election to the office of president came last November.

Notman

FRANCIS FERRABEE

Canadian Ingersoll-Rand was incorporated in this country in 1912. The first products were rock drills, but now the factory in Sherbrooke, Quebec, turns out all kinds of mining equipment, as well as pumps, hoists, compressors and condensers. Mr. Ferrabee says: "We have something to sell to every industry—except farming. Even the quick freezing fishing plants in Newfoundland are customers for our centrifugal pumps."

So far as Canadian business generally is concerned, Mr. Ferrabee says: "I do not see how anyone can be anything but optimistic." He thinks that the government "is doing a great deal to set the right stage for our prosperity," but "we may be trying to be more generous than we can afford".

He is inclined to be reticent about his business career, thinking that "it may have been a little on the humdrum side". But there is no reluctance to talk when his family is mentioned. His two-year-old granddaughter, Diana Sutherland, he describes as "my favorite character". Mrs. Ferrabee, the former Roberta Dunton, is active in community affairs. She is, among other things, president of the Junior League Camp for Girls, and an active Red Feather worker. Mr. and Mrs. Ferrabee have three children, Joan, 25 (Mrs. J. B. I. Sutherland), John, 21, and Francis, 17.

The family lives, during the summer, on a small estate on Mount Bruno, sixteen miles from the city. Mr. Ferrabee "pecks away at gardening," with little success, and he admits that it is the work of the gardener that accounts for what few crops come to creditable fruition. He commutes, from May to October, between his office and the Mount Bruno house.

It is his "strong opinion" the McGill University, of which he is a graduate engineer, should be allowed to receive federal financial aid. To back this up, he points out that university grants have no effect on Dominion-Provincial relations. As a vice-president of the Montreal Board of Trade, he believes that the construction of a subway in the city would solve the traffic problem, although not immediately. He adds: "We should have a subway to look after the overwhelming majority of people who shiver on street corners because of our antiquated system of mass transportation."

He has been active in all kinds of civic organizations and business groups. Among his activities are included the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the Advertising and Sales Executives Club of Montreal, and the Institute of Administration.

He plays tennis with his wife at the Montreal Indoor Tennis Club in the winter, and golf, in the summer, at the Mount Bruno Country Club. His sports activities have not served to bring down his weight much—he is 15 pounds heavier than he would like to be. This may be due to his healthy appetite, which, he says, is at its lustiest when tempted by French artichokes or shellfish. He makes a point of reading Canadian history, especially the kind that deals with a particular locality. He concludes that "many clues can be found to present situations if one has the patience to dig out minor facts". His system of patient labor works: it has brought him to the top in business, and helped his company to increase its net earnings 100 per cent in two years.

OPENS TORONTO OFFICE

VAL TAYLOR

Val Taylor, General Agent for Occidental Life Insurance Company of California in Waterloo, is pleased to announce that he has opened a Toronto office to provide prompt and efficient service to his policyholders in this area.

Staffed by highly qualified and experienced Underwriters, the Val Taylor Toronto Office is located at 7 Pleasant Boulevard, telephone WAlnut 3-1159. You will find them completely competent to advise you concerning your life, accident and sickness, and group insurance plans.

Ask your Investment Dealer or Broker for prospectus.

CALVIN BULLOCK
Ltd.

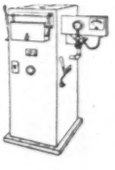
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 269

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THIRTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1954 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST day of MAY 1954, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st March 1954. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
N. J. McKINNON,
General Manager

Toronto, 5th March 1954



Small Oven Furnace
for heat-treatment of tools and dies
ask for bulletin No. 10E

Wayne Forge & Machine
Company Limited
256 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23

tries because the price is lower. The premium, coupled with our high standard of living, makes our basic costs higher than those required to produce the same goods in foreign countries.

A problem then for Canada is the premium on our dollar. If our dollar were at a discount, our export companies would then be able to sell more goods and almost everyone would benefit.

As we have shown how the premium on our dollar is so closely related to investment, let us see how, by means of changing yields, a premium dollar could become a discount dollar.

To change the premium to a discount simply requires a reduction of the inflow of capital for investment. To reduce the inflow of capital requires that it be less attractive for foreign investors to buy Canadian securities. To make it less attractive to buy Canadian securities requires that our yields be lowered to a point where money "stays at home" instead of coming here.

Lowering our yields and bringing them back to the ½ of 1 per cent spread as compared with U.S. bonds is not as formidable a job as it might appear. In the first place our bond market is healthy. There is no press for the Government to do any major financing. Our surpluses and our generally sound post-war monetary policies stand us in good stead at this time. Well known to Canadian investors is the effective control that the Bank of Canada has on our bond market. We saw it only too clearly when our Canada bonds dropped in price. At the present time we have actually two main classes of Government bonds. First are those commonly referred to as "banking bonds". They are the maturities between 1954 and 1962. Banks buy these bonds because they fall within the term of investments eligible for them under the "Bank Act". In order to put the prices of these bonds up, all the Bank of Canada has to do is to see that the chartered banks have surplus funds available which will be channelled into the "banking bonds". Again supply and demand solves the problem. Other than the maturities mentioned, the only issues of any real size in the market are the 3 per cent bonds due in 1963 and 1966. CNR's and Canada 3¾ per cent due 1978 are not a real factor as the issues are comparatively small. With only the 1963 and 1966 maturities to be affected in a market operation the prices can be raised with a minimum of difficulty. Actually with the strong demand for Canada bonds at this time, the Government does not actually have to absorb supply; all the Bank of Canada needs to do is to stop offering those maturities for sale — in other words to make a bid only without a corresponding offering.

If this theory of reducing the premium of the dollar via lower yields and higher bond prices has any merit, then the 1954 bond market will continue to run full steam ahead.

It is suggested that investors sharpen pencils with a view to participating in further price rises in Canada, Provincial and Corporation bonds.

Insurance

Contingent Earnings

By William Sclater

CONTINGENT FORMS of the basic Earnings Insurance policy provide one of the most interesting coverages available to the modern businessman. Whereas the basic policy provides for the continuance of normal profits and payment of fixed charges in the event of a fire or other insurable hazard causing a shutdown of his plant, store or part thereof until business returns to normal, the contingent forms provide protection against a shutdown of any plant on which he may be dependent for the product he sells.

Efficient operation in industry today often results in several manufacturers being dependent upon a key plant of another manufacturer for a component part of the product they manufacture.

Should a shutdown occasioned by fire or other insurable hazard affect such a key plant, it is understandable that all the other manufacturers dependent upon its production would find themselves in a position in which they, too, would be more or less shutdown.

The insurance form devised to meet this contingency is known as the Contributory form of Contingent Earnings insurance which means, in plain language, that an outside factor beyond the insured's control has contributed to the interruption of normal operations and the losses suffered in consequence.

The other form of contingent earnings insurance is the Recipient form. One example of this is the case of a large vacuum cleaner company in the U.S.A. which supplied the Canadian market through a branch assembly plant in Canada, a set part of the U.S. plant's production being earmarked for this plant.

The Canadian plant being the customer, the U.S. plant took out a policy protecting its earnings in case fire caused a shutdown in the Canadian plant and reduced its purchases of the U.S. plant's production.

Wherever a whole product or an integral part is manufactured in a certain plant and is supplied to a sole outlet or a very limited number of outlets, the manufacturing company should think in terms of Recipient Contingent coverage because, if the premises at which the goods are to be received are destroyed by fire and that business is put out of operation, it is unlikely that the manufacturer will be able to sell his product elsewhere. In this way he may be placed in the same position as if a fire had occurred in his own premises. He will suffer the loss of profits and the loss of the standing charges which went into the goods produced or processed for the customer who could not take them because the Recipient premises were destroyed.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED

are pleased to announce

the acquisition of the investment business of

McMahon and Burns Limited
626 West Pender Street, Vancouver

The business will be carried on at the same address with the same staff under the direction of

KENNETH G. RUSSELL
who has been appointed Manager

Manager: KENNETH G. RUSSELL
Trader: GERALD H. STEVENSON

Sales Representatives:
HOWARD W. ECKMAN
ROBERT M. CHAMBERS
DONALD R. JOHNSTON
ALLAN R. TAYLOR
JOHN A. WALLINGER

Head Office: 50 King Street West, Toronto

Montreal Ottawa Winnipeg London Vancouver
Hamilton Calgary Kitchener Quebec New York

Cochran, Murray & Co.
Limited

Government, Municipal
and Corporation Securities

•

Cochran, Murray & Hay

Members of the
Toronto Stock Exchange

Dominion Bank Bldg., Toronto, Telephone EM. 3-9161
Hamilton Kitchener London

ESTABLISHED 1878

MEDLAND AND SON
INSURANCE

371 BAY STREET EMpire 4-3332
TORONTO 1

EATON'S
A Rose-Budding Bonnet
to go to your head for Easter
Pink pillboxes. Pink straws. A pink rose—
fore-and-aft. Lustrous pinks and pastels are
prettily pre-dominant in the April Shower
of Easter Bonnets at Eaton's.
EATON'S... CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION... STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

Food

By Bevis Walters

CHOP SUEY is the orphan of the alimentary world. In America they will tell you it is Chinese. In China, they say it is American.

Legend has it that a Chinese cook, who worked in an American mining camp, was called upon, late at night and unexpectedly, to serve supper. Regarding the occasion as an emergency, he is alleged to have thrown all available odds and ends into a dish and cooked them up together, finally setting them before the guests with a bland "Chop Suey! Extra Special! Velly good". As the word "Chop" means hurry in some Chinese dialects, it is suspected he was a humorist too.

Although not strictly Chinese, it has sufficient character to make it a good pilot dish for those seeking an introduction to Chinese food proper.

True Chinese cookery follows five main types: stewing, braising, semi-frying, deep-frying, and roasting. The Chinese do not boil food.

The Chinese method of stewing is different from the Western way, inasmuch as very low temperatures are always used, time being regarded as the least important factor. Semi-frying is just the opposite, however. High temperature, quick frying in a little grease, and continual stirring are considered most important. Braising, deep frying, and roasting are carried out in ways essentially similar to our own, except that soy-bean sauce is used for browning wherever necessary.

The Chinese claim that they get more nourishment out of food per ounce because they preserve all the food value by intelligent cooking. Whilst Western races cook meat and vegetables without much cutting up, and afterwards add pepper and salt at the table, the Chinese cut everything up before cooking. This shortens the cooking time and retains tenderness and juices.

The four essentials demanded of Chinese food by Chinese people are attractive colors, delicious taste, pleasant smell, and artistic form.

A Chinese dish much liked by Westerners is "Sweet and Sour Pork." As this is easy to make, it is often regarded as a useful first-try at cooking Chinese style.

To make Sweet and Sour Pork take one pound of rib pork; cut it up into one-inch pieces; dunk each piece into a mixture of two tablespoons of cornflour, half a cupful of water, and half a teaspoon of salt; have one pound of lard boiling in a saucepan; drop the pieces of pork into it and remove when browned.

In another saucepan mix what is left of the cornflour and water, a half a cup of vinegar (malt vinegar is best), one dessertspoon of sugar, one tablespoon of soy-bean sauce; place over a slow fire, stir long and well, and when properly hot add the pieces of browned pork.

Take one-half pound of ordinary pickles, cut up small, and add to the mixture already cooking; stir quickly for a few minutes with heat high, then serve.

women

RAIN CHALLENGER: *a waterproofed coat in cotton combed poplin, to defy April showers, photographed here in white, with a checked lining that matches the umbrella and the lining of the hat. By Miss Sun Valley, Toronto, and obtainable at Simpson's. Raincoat and sou'wester, about $35.*

Photo: Ashley & Crippen

Conversation Pieces:

APRIL is traditionally the rainy month bringing Spring flowers. It is also diamond month, for the diamond is the April birthstone. To the ancients, its hardness, greater than anything yet found, stood for some eternally incorruptible principle which protected a wearer from evil.

It used to be that organized tours were just for sight-seeing purposes. Now they have more varied aims. Recently, one travel company in Toronto, with Mrs. E. R. Sugarman as Program Director, ran a Drama Week-End to New York, conducted by Herbert Whittaker, critic on the *Globe and Mail*. On the train he discussed the two performances they would see on the Saturday, and after the shows, at a supper party, the group talked over the performances with him. Another type of tour has come to our attention, too. This is a Fashion Study Tour, arranged by a New York travel service to take a group in July to the fashion centres of Western Europe, including a 10-day Fashion Seminar in Paris.

Canadian dancers Allan and Blanche Lund, who have often been referred to as today's Irene and Vernon Castle, are back on their night club circuit. At present they are in the Persian Room of New York's Plaza Hotel; then they go on to Las Vegas for five weeks. They will be back again at the Canadian National Exhibition next August, to do the choreography.

Big annual dinners are usually called, prosaically, just that—the annual dinner of such-and-such a group. But the Women's Advertising Club of Winnipeg is original. Recently it celebrated its second annual *Boss 'n Slave Dinner*.

Just released is a J. Arthur Rank movie called *The Kidnappers*. But don't let the title fool you. The kidnappers are two small boys who hide a baby, to bring up in place of the puppy they are not allowed to own. A five-year-old, cast as one of the boys, steals the picture. The scene is supposedly laid in Nova Scotia, in 1906, but the actual movie was shot in Scotland. However, a camera crew did take preliminary footage of the NS bush and duplicated the setting in the Highlands.

It will soon be time to put on the window screens. Here is a hint for those who like privacy: paint your screens black on the inside and white on the outside. You will be able to look out, but someone outside will not be able to see in.

Did you know that garden fragrance is typed? So says Norman Taylor in *Fragrance in Your Garden* (D. Van Nostrand, $2.25). The groups include *Aminoid*, such as hawthorne, pear, spirea and elder; *Heavy*, as jasmine and mock orange; *Aromatic*, as clove pink; *Lemon*, as magnolia and white water lily; and lastly, *Violets* and *Roses*.

The Edmonton Symphony Orchestra boasts six women violinists. This last season two sisters, Zonia and Leona Lazarowich, played first and second violin, respectively. Zonia was on a sort of lease-lend visit from her Toronto engagements.

Weddings: Phyllis Buchanan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Buchanan, of Montreal, to David Watson Evans, of Arvida, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. S. Evans, of Montreal, and grandson of the late Major-General Sir David Watson, KCB, KCMG; Daphne Goldrick, winner of the best actress award in the 1951 BC Regional Drama Festival, to David Jones (both are with Totem Theatre in Victoria); Marjorie Fox, Assistant UK Trade Commissioner in Ottawa, to Dr. Patrick Lever Willmore, of Ottawa; Ann Butrick, daughter of the Hon. Richard Butrick, Consul General of the U.S. in Montreal, and Mrs Butrick, to Lorne C. Webster, of Montreal.

Miracle of Spring!
RED LILAC

RED LILAC
. . . the true-to-lilac scent that says "spring is here".
Cream Sachet Perfume—2.00; also in fragrances of "Tweed" and "Miracle".
Bouquet—1.35
Purse Icicle—.95 and 1.50

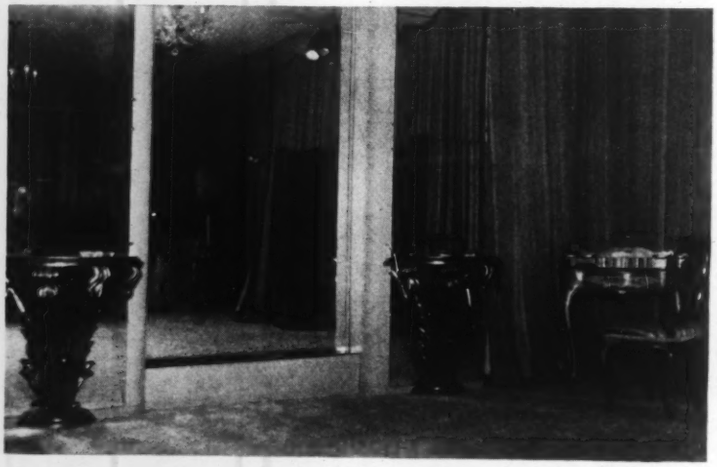
RED LILAC
sweet springtime color for lips . . . in Sta-Put*
Lipstick—1.35
*trademark

Lenthéric
PARIS • LONDON • NEW YORK
LRLS4-1

women

A Glamour Custom Salon

On Toronto's Fashionable Bloor Street



THREE VIEWS *of designer Cornelia's salon. Top right, Cornelia (Mrs. Oscar Berceller in private life) interviews a client in her office. The desk has a blue-toned mirrored front. The middle picture shows a corner of Cornelia's front salon, with glazed chintz furniture and beige drapes. Directly above is the mirrored inner salon, where clients, over a cup of coffee, discuss designs with Cornelia. Last week, Miriam Weston, daughter of Garfield Weston, was in town, having her wedding dress made by Cornelia.*

Photographs: Ashley & Crippen

THIS YEAR, Toronto's Bloor Street—or at least its six or seven "fashion" blocks—will attempt to lure the Easter paraders and their viewers away from the usually chilly boardwalk along Lake Ontario.

The idea is that Bloor Street is now a sort of Fifth Avenue and should be the Easter centre. And those few blocks certainly contain a concentration of "fashion". There you will find European-Canadian couture designers like Cornelia (pictures of her salon appear on this page) and Tibor de Nagay; well-known stores like Birks and Morgan's; the fur salons of Creed and Jean Courtot; shops like Ada Mackenzie's, who specializes in British woollens, and Frederic's, whose salon is devoted to lingerie. There are specialty shops like those of Joan Rigby, Chez Madame and Watt Sportswear, and shoe stores like Dolcis and Owens & Elmes. There is Helena Rubinstein's beauty salon; and to round out the shopping importance of Bloor Street, there are furniture stores like the Lindsay Studios.

The other day, we took a quick tour along the street and in Creed's intimate little fur salon with its gold brocade drapes, gilt Empire chairs and ornate crystal chandeliers, we chatted with Mr. Creed himself about Spring furs. He told us that the latest fur to succumb to pastel treatment is beaver, and he showed us a short beaver coat ($850) in a pale "Breath of Spring" shade, as severely tailored as a man's suit coat.

In Morgan's dress and suit salon with its mushroom toned walls, its large "wheel" light with drop crystals and its circular pillars and seats copies of London and Paris originals were just being placed on display. On the main floor we priced a new style in pigskin gloves by Louis Fisch ($8.50), with a buttoned flare cuff and whip stitching. Ada Mackenzie had linen dresses and suits in this season's favorite pastels, with matching sheer cashmere pull-overs ($16.50) and cardigans ($22.50).

JEWELLERY for *Spring: big bubbles in pseudo-gold filigree, by Trifari, in necklace, bracelet and earrings. (Birks carry Trifari jewellery in Canada.) The hat is by Pierre Balmain.*

• •

Fighting Words

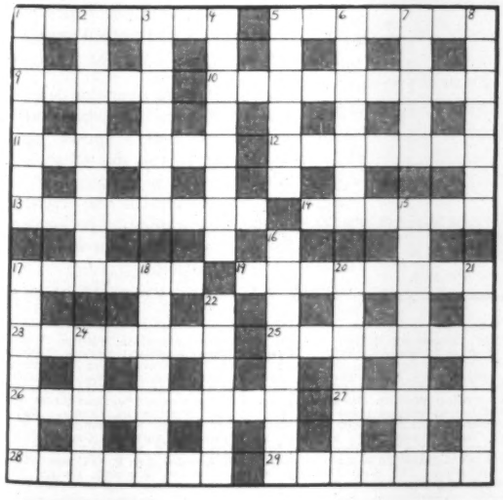
By Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Are, by the sound of it, removed from nostrils, which is unusual. (7)
5. Fighters' rations? (7)
9. They support the punch-drunk. (5)
10. They're kept in line during 5 across. (9)
11. Ventilate the foundation with jets, perhaps. (3, 4)
12. But he doesn't collect on Boxing Days? (7)
13. Just another way to make gin. (8)
14. Foiled an adversary by pressing a button? (6)
17. Responsible for calf-love at the ballet? (6)
19. Location of the ruler in 2. (5, 3)
23. Sung in church, there's a brief introduction to it. (7)
25. It's nothing to turn red and retain that color. (7)
26. You sort of need to get sharp before you solve this. (9)
27. If it's "penny plain", this race is worth twopence. (5)
28. Took lye and died in convulsions? (7)
29. Suggests little Edward expire, but not early. (7)

DOWN

1. Sailors embrace one of their own kind, with savage results. (7)
2. May prove to be a fine sign, if you don't heed it. (2, 7)
3. This month, in short, is but a moment to an insect. (7)
4. There's a material addition to 3 when nits are out in the army. (8)
5. TP? (6)
6. Lamb's father takes a leaf from the "Essays", perhaps. (7)
7. She stuck to her guns, no doubt, to appear in musical comedy. (5)
8. In the end it is certain, which ever way you look at it. (7)
15. Yet no one has the right to copy what is! (9)
16. Dis 25 25 about a hundred. (8)
17. Try this for a change when dry. (7)
18. Roped to 10 on the move. (7)
20. Cardinal? Certainly not, but a lord in another way. (7)
21. How Marconi said "Addio" to 'er? (7)
22. Might have made a hit coming from one who is tone deaf. (6)
24. Athens made a little too much of the early Macbeth. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. See 8, 13, 27.
4. Cos 6. See 8
9. Charivari
10. Arena 11. See 27
12. Sausage 14. Orders
16. Neatherd
19. November
21. Oddity
24. Dilemma
25. Tirade 28. Maine
29. Song cycle
30. Signs 31. Did
32. Sided

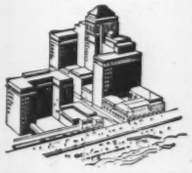
DOWN

1. Inch 3. Elihu
2. Trailed 4. Chaise
5. Spinster
6. Graduated
7. Average
8. 1 across, 6 across. Snake in the grass
13. 1 across, 24 down. Down in the dumps
15. Remembers
17. Days
18. Relapsed
20. Valuing
22. Induced 23. Atoned
24. See 13 26. Rocks
27. 1 across, 11. Head in the clouds (307)

Had your fill of winter?

Then come here and enjoy our temperate ocean-side weather, our traditional hospitality.

Loll on spacious sundecks swept by a tangy salt breeze. Dine in our beautiful Peacock Inn. Stroll the 6-mile beach, or the Boardwalk with its intriguing shops. Enjoy our health baths, and the salt water tubs every room affords. Make your visit to Atlantic City—now celebrating its 100th anniversary as a year-round resort—doubly memorable by selecting this distinguished hotel. American or European Plan.



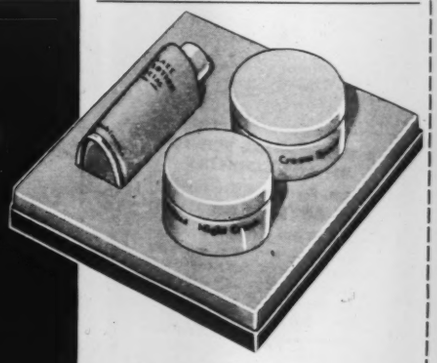
CANADIAN OFFICES: Suite 2224, 44 King Street West
Toronto, Ontario
Telephone: Empire 6-4636

Call your local travel agent or write direct for literature and rates

CHALFONTE ~ HADDON HALL
on the Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N.J.

Owned & operated by Leeds & Lippincott Co.
for 64 years

helena rubinstein
25th Anniversary Offer
saves you 25%



② Essentials for Normal or Oily Skin:

"Pasteurized" Face Cream	1.75
"Herbal" Skin Lotion	1.50
Beauty Grains	1.75
Regular price	5.00
Special limited time offer	**3.75**

③ Make-Up Essentials:

Minute Make-Up	1.50
Wedding Ring Stay-Long Lipstick	1.50
Liquid Rouge	1.50
Regular price	4.50
Special limited time offer	**3.35**

① Essentials for Dry Skin:

Skin Lotion Special	1.50
"Pasteurized" Face Cream Special	1.75
"Pasteurized" Night Cream	2.00
Regular Price	5.25
Special limited time offer	**3.90**

④ Hair Essentials:

Silk-Sheen Shampoo	1.50
Headliner	1.35
3-Way Permanent	2.00
Regular price	4.85
Special limited time offer	**3.60**

⑤ White Magnolia Fragrances:

White Magnolia Cologne	1.75
White Magnolia Swivel Cologne Stick	1.50
White Magnolia Shaker Talc	1.00
Regular price	4.25
Special limited time offer	**3.15**

how to give
a steak
a break...

LEA & PERRINS*
BELONGS... ON YOUR TABLE
AND IN YOUR COOKING
The same fine sauce which, for over 100 years, has enhanced the cuisine of world-famous restaurants.

*THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE
AURORA, ONTARIO

A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL IN THE COUNTRY
(860 Feet Above Sea Level)
FOR BOYS 9 AND OVER
—A sound education and complete preparation for University entrance. Spacious playing fields, modern buildings, beautiful chapel, gymnasium, swimming pool, unrivalled grounds. Entrance scholarships. Early application advisable. For prospectus, please write to the Headmaster:
K. G. B. Ketchum, B.A.

STUDY AT HOME FOR A DEGREE!
Wolsey Hall (est. 1894) can help you to obtain a fully recognized London University Degree, B.A., B.Sc., B.D., B.Sc. Econ. No lecture attendance required; only three (in some cases, two) exams. to pass. Over 17,000 Wolsey Hall students have passed London exams. Moderate fees, full individual tuition. Prospectus from Dept. OS.20.
WOLSEY HALL, HAMILTON, ONT.

Letters

No Ban in B.C.

MR. JOHN A. STEVENSON, in his Ottawa Letter (March 6) had this to say: "Nor has the prestige of this party been enhanced by the silly performance of the Social Credit Ministry of British Columbia, in giving vent to the party's traditional dislike of international organizations of all kinds by banning from circulation in the province's schools literature of Canada's UN Association."

Undoubtedly Mr. Stevenson took his information from the implications included in an address on a foreign affairs debate by M. J. Coldwell, the leader of the CCF Party.

I am sure that a periodical of such high calibre as SATURDAY NIGHT would not wish to be accused of having contributed to leaving false impressions upon the minds of the Canadian public. I would like to suggest to you, therefore, that the attached copy of a telegram from Hon. Robert Bonner, Minister of Education, Victoria, BC, might be given some publicity.

GEORGE HAHN, M.P.
House of Commons

The telegram from Mr. Bonner to Mr. Hahn states:

COLDWELL CHARGE THAT UNITED NATIONS BULLETIN BANNED IN SCHOOLS IN THIS PROVINCE IS COMPLETELY FALSE. NO SUCH BAN EXISTS. DURING THE CURRENT YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1954, EDUCATIONAL ESTIMATES DID NOT MAKE PROVISION FOR FURNISHING PAMPHLET TO SCHOOLS AS IN PREVIOUS YEARS BUT SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS WERE ADVISED OF SUBSCRIPTION RATES AND HAVE BEEN FREE TO SUBSCRIBE TO THIS AS THEY ARE TO ANY OTHER PUBLICATION. CURRENT ESTIMATES HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED IN THE LIGHT OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION'S REQUEST TO MAKE PROVISION FOR BULLETIN DURING NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

Quebec's Tax

HUGH MACLENNAN'S article on the subject of the Quebec provincial income tax is typical of the mealy-mouthed treatment of this serious matter in the editorials of the Montreal English language press, from the tone of which one would think that its freedom in this province had already ceased to exist.

Is there no journal bold enough to put up a fight for the citizens of Canada's metropolis by showing up this tax for what it really is, namely a monstrous imposition on the inadequately represented Montreal taxpayers largely for the benefit of people in rural Quebec, most of whom pay no taxes anyway but whose votes keep the National Union political machine in power?

Montreal P. M. AUSTEN

Private Networks

THE EXCELLENT article on The Radio Industry . . . is certainly one of the best I have ever seen in any Canadian periodical . . .

My only criticism, a very minor one, is that Mr. Bowley said that there was only one privately operated network in the Province of Quebec. For better than five years there have been two—one emanating from CKAC Montreal and the other from CKVL Verdun-Montreal. The latter network is actually the more extensive, since it feeds six stations seven days a week, and the production costs, both commercials and sustaining, probably run into more money in a year than the live production costs of all the other radio stations in Canada. This is due, in a large part, to the fact that it is practically impossible for any radio station operator in French-speaking Quebec to buy French-language transcribed shows, so he has to produce his own, a situation that the English-language operator in Canada does not have to face to any great extent.

Toronto A. A. MCDERMOTT

The Copy Committee

PAGE 4 of your February 27 issue reprints Lincoln's Gettysburg Address as it might have been criticized and changed by a copy committee. The item lists the author as unknown.

The selection is from a book titled *The Written Word*. It was written in 1932 by the head of our Copy Department, H. A. Batten, and by two Ayer copywriters, Granville Toogood and Marcus Goodrich. Purpose of the book was to show how various writing styles, good and bad, would change the effect of well-known classics.

All three authors went on to win quite a bit of fame. Mr. Batten became president of Ayer several years after publication of the book, and is now Chairman of the Board. Granville Toogood became vice president of two other advertising agencies and the author of stories in leading magazines. He will return to us next week after an absence of nearly ten years. Marcus Goodrich later wrote the best-seller *Delilah* and went to Hollywood.

The Written Word has been out of print for many years, but selections from it keep popping up in reprint form all the time.

Philadelphia RICHARD P. POWELL
Vice President,
N. W. Ayer and Son, Inc.

Of Many Things

I AM WEARY of the special pleading being done on behalf of the textile industry. When the designs of Canadian manufacturers match in quality those of Swiss synthetics, Italian and French silks, British woollens and American cottons, they will not have any trouble selling their goods at top prices. Perhaps if we imported a few of the master craftsmen from these countries new life would be injected into our industry as happened in England in the late 17th century when the Huguenot artisans brought their special skills.

(MRS. J. J.) SYLVIA MORRIS
Cornwall, Ont.

IT SEEMS to me that one gadget on automobiles that could be removed with good results would be the horn. Their original purpose as a signal has long been obscured by the fact that the irresponsible among drivers uses them for everything from a musical instrument to a means of release for bad temper. Their raucous assaults on the nerves of pedestrians and other drivers at every corner and in every traffic tie-up must surely be one cause of shattered nerves, short tempers and nasty accidents.

Winnipeg HOWARD MARTYN

IS THERE no limit to the rapacity of labor unions? Why don't they admit that what they want is complete state welfare from cradle to grave? It would surely be no more ridiculous than to demand a guaranteed wage.

Three Rivers, Que. L. M. DORIOT

I JOIN your lament over the demise of *Pro Bono Publico* but what could you expect? Nobody knows any Latin any more. In this day of socialized education it is a disgrace to admit to an interest in the classics and no one who wanted to be heeded would use a Latin tag, even if he did know what it meant.

Digby, NS COLIN MACNEICE

INDEX

	PAGE
BOOKS	20
BUSINESS	23
FILMS	17
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	13
LETTER FROM LONDON	9
OTTAWA LETTER	11
ROYAL TOUR	5
SPORTS	15
WOMEN	31

SATURDAY NIGHT
ESTABLISHED 1887
VOL. 69, NO. 26 WHOLE NO. 3178

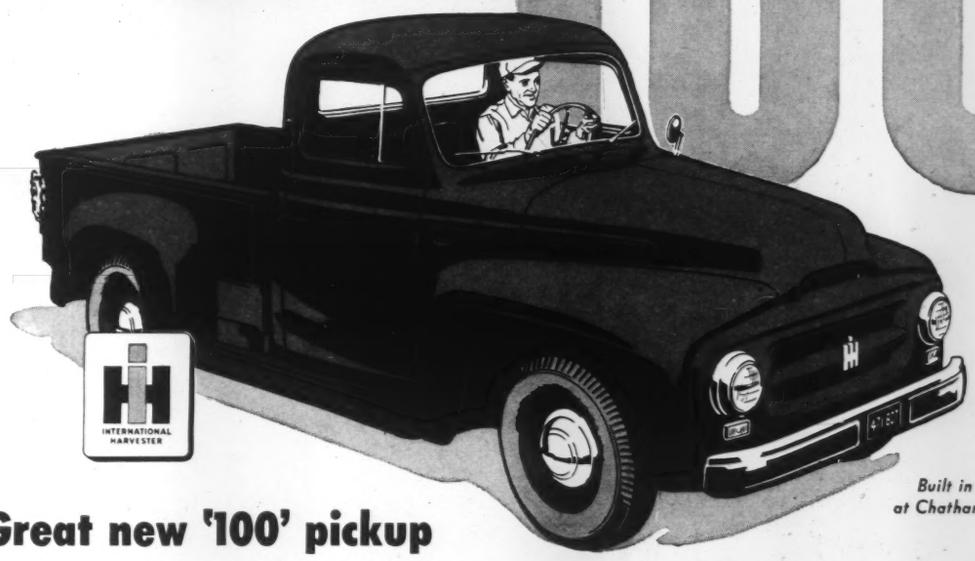
Editorial Board, Robertson Davies, J. A. Irving, E. J. Pratt; Editor, Gwyn Kinsey; Managing Editor, Herbert McManus; Associate Editors, Hugh Garner, Willson Woodside; Production Editor, John Irwin; Financial Editor, W. P. Snead; Women's Editor, Margaret Ness; Assistant Editors, Lillian (Washington), Hugh MacLennan (Montreal), Beverley Nichols (London), Mary Lowrey Ross, Lister Sinclair, John A. Stevenson (Ottawa), Anthony West (New York); Advertising Sales Manager, Lloyd M. Hodgkinson. Subscription Prices: Canada $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years. Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issues 10c. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa. Published and printed by Consolidated Press Limited, Birks Building, Montreal, Canada. Editorial and Advertising Offices, 73 Richmond St. W. Toronto 1, Canada. President and Publisher, Jack Kent Cooke; Vice Presidents, Hal E. Cooke, Neil M. Watt, E. R. Milling; Assistant Comptroller George Colvin; Secretary, William Zimmerman, Q.C.; Director of Circulation, Gordon Rumgay; Director of Manufacturing, E. M. Pritchard. Representatives: New York, MacLennan Cooke Inc., 331 Madison Ave.; Chicago, Fred R. Jones & Son, 228 N. Lasalle Street; Los Angeles, Lee F. O'Connell Co 111 North La Cienega Blvd., Beverly Hills, Cal.; Vancouver, John N. Hunt & Associates, 198 West Hastings Street; London, England, Dennis W Mayes Ltd., 69 Fleet Street, E.C.4

Announcing

the sensational *NEW*

INTERNATIONAL

100



Built in Canada at Chatham, Ontario

Great new '100' pickup

sets new low in price — new high in performance!

NEVER BEFORE has *any* pickup offered you so much for your money as this startling new International 'One Hundred.'

From front bumper to tail-light this great new light duty truck has been engineered to give you the rugged, dependable, economical, easy-to-drive performance you expect from International — *and it's all yours at an amazingly low price.*

Why not prove it to yourself today? Call your local International dealer or branch now and arrange for a drive in the sensational new 'One Hundred' . . . the latest, lowest-priced addition to Canada's most complete line of trucks.

International Trucks

Standard of the Highway

New Economy in lowest-priced field!

New 104 h.p. Economy Silver Diamond engine for quick pickup, more snap! 3-ring high turbulence pistons. Short stroke design reduces friction. High compression performance 7.0-1 ratio.

Easiest-to-drive pickup in lowest-priced field!

Big curved one-piece Sweepsight windshield. New soft-action springs. Soft-pedal clutch. Big, new brakes, with the largest *effective* lining area in the lowest price field.

International Harvester Company of Canada Limited, Hamilton, Ontario

Now... Canada's most advanced V-8 engine by Canada's most experienced V-8 builder

161-Hp. OVERHEAD-VALVE V-8

Where a fine car matters **Monarch** *belongs*

1954 MONARCH LUCERNE COUPE

"Monarch's new V-8 has power to spare"

"... and that means smoother performance and an extra safety reserve"

MORE POWER... FASTER ACCELERATION... GREATER SMOOTHNESS AND SAFETY

The entirely new kind of V-8 power that comes from Monarch's great new 161-Hp. engine, made by Canada's most experienced V-8 builder, means smoother, more responsive and flexible performance, faster acceleration and greater safety under all driving conditions. Monarch's Power Features—Power Steering, Power Brakes, Power Seat, Power Windows and Automatic Transmission—mean completely relaxed and effortless driving. Monarch's new longer, slimmer styling is matched by the luxurious elegance of its beautifully appointed interiors, so comfortable and silent at all speeds.

Certain features illustrated or mentioned are "Standard" on some models, available at extra cost on others.

NEW BALL-JOINT FRONT SUSPENSION

This revolutionary new ride-control system in the new 1954 Monarch adds an extra measure of safety and driving control on every kind of road, gives a new feeling of steadiness and security on curves!

Ride like a King in a

1954 Monarch

161-Hp. overhead-valve V-8

YOUR MONARCH DEALER WILL BE PLEASED TO ARRANGE A DEMONSTRATION AT YOUR CONVENIENCE